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CAPACITY-BUILDING

Submissions from relevant intergovernmental organizations on their ongoing capacity-building activities

Note by the secretariat

1. At its fifth session, the Conference of the Parties, by its decision 10/CP.5, invited relevant intergovernmental organizations to provide the secretariat with information on their ongoing capacity-building activities, by 1 March 2000 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1).

2. The secretariat has received fifteen such submissions,[1] which are reproduced as received, in the attached annex.

[1] In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been reformatted. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Activity A

I. Background information

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II General activity information

• Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS Project)
(a) Preparation of Analytical Papers
(b) Regional Thematic Support Group
• (a) July - October 1999
As a preparatory activity for the regional technical assistance for Capacity Building for Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, three studies were undertaken under the ALGAS project on the following themes: (i) Paper 1: Estimation of the potential supply and demand for GHG abatements in the First Commitment Period in terms of the Kyoto Protocol Commitments; (ii) Paper 2: Analysis of the conceptual and practical issues involved in the definition of baselines for reckoning GHG abatements under the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation instruments under the Kyoto Protocol; and (iii) Paper 3: An exploration of the economic implications of key elements of proposals for institutional design of the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms. The papers were presented and discussed during the regional training workshop for policymakers on the Institutional Design of the Kyoto Protocol Cooperative Implementation Mechanisms, held on 12-14 October 1999 in Bangkok.

(b) July 1999 - Present
After the completion of the ALGAS Project, a large number of experts from the participating countries are now potentially available for further capacity building in the region of the cooperative basis in each of the following thematic areas: (i) Inventories: Energy, Industry, Agriculture (including methane from rice paddies), Forestry; and (ii) GHG Abatement Strategies: Analysis of Technology Options, Energy sector analytical modeling, Forestry sector analytical modeling, CERI curves, Policy Options, Pre-feasibility investment project preparation. A Regional Thematic Support Group of national and international technical experts located in the region has been set up.

- Both regional
- Asian Development Bank
- Funding

Asian Development Bank

(a) $90,000 for remuneration and travel costs of 6 authors/resource persons

(b) $45,000 for travel costs of national/regional experts (Regional Thematic Support Group)

- ADB Budget for international/regional authors/resource persons (100%)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activities

- Type of activity
  (a) Research
  (b) In-country technical assistance and training
- Subject areas
  (a) Data collection. analysis and archiving
  (b) Establishment of a technical assistance group, Analytical modeling
- Objectives of activities
  (a) to enhance the abilities of policymakers in participating developing member countries of ADB to understand the implication of different proposal for institutional design of the cooperative implementation mechanisms of the Protocol;
  (b) To strengthen skills and institutionalize capacities in the ALGAS participating countries in a number of thematic areas related to non-Annex I and II countries' commitments under the UNFCCC.
- Outcome:
  (a) It will enhance awareness and understanding of institutional design of Protocol cooperative mechanisms;
  (b) It will strengthen skills and institutionalize capacities in the ALGAS participating countries in a number of thematic areas related to the commitments of non-Annex I and II countries under the UNFCCC.
- Target beneficiaries: policymakers/decision makers as well as authors of National Communications.

VI. Lessons learned

Activity B

I. Background information

- Asian Development Bank
- Dr. Prodipto Ghosh
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II General Activity Information

- Capacity Building for Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Clean Development Mechanism
- September 1999 - April 2000
  A regional training workshop for policymakers on the Institutional Design of the Kyoto Protocol Cooperative Implementation Mechanisms was held on 12-14 October 1999 in Bangkok. The technical manual for preparation of GHG abatement projects is being developed.
- Bangladesh, Bhutan*, Cambodia*, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic*, Mongolia, Nepal*, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka*, Thailand, and Viet Nam (*participation financed by Hans-Siedel Foundation and SACEP through UNEP)
- Regional
- Asian Development Bank
- Partners:
  1. UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (international) in collaboration with the Hans-Siedel Foundation (international) and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme or SACEP (regional)
  2. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
  3. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Funding
  Total Amount - $385,000
  - Asian Development Bank - $200,000
  - IUCN - $60,000
  - UNEP - $125,000
  - IGES - Participation of a resource person
  - Budget for national experts (40%), international/regional experts (53%)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted - Training, research, awareness raising
- Subject area - data collection, analysis and archiving
- Objectives of activity - (a) to enhance the abilities of policymakers in participating developing member countries of ADB to understand the implication of different proposal for institutional design of the cooperative implementation mechanisms of the Protocol; and (b) to prepare a technical manual for design of GHG abatement projects for the CDM, including those with a focus on gender and development and poverty reduction.
- Outcome: (a) It will enhance awareness and understanding of institutional design of Protocol cooperative mechanisms; (b) It will enhance capacity for preparation of CDM projects through the stage of producing prefeasibility documents analyzing potential projects; (c) It will develop approaches to international dialogue on institutional design of Protocol cooperative instruments; (d) It will produce a technical training manual for guidance to practitioners on CDM project preparation.
- Beneficiaries are policymakers/decision makers of developing countries and practitioners on CDM project preparation.

VI. Lessons learned

- As the workshop was extremely useful to the country participants, the country participants requested the ADB and the other sponsors to consider holding replica-training workshops at the national level to provide capacity building among a greater number of concerned policymakers and industry representatives.

Activity C

I. Background information

- Asian Development Bank
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II General activity information

- National Workshops on Kyoto Protocol
- July 2000
  As a follow-up of the regional training workshop for policymakers on the Institutional Design of the Kyoto Protocol Cooperative Implementation Mechanisms, national workshops will be held. A planning meeting among ADB, UNEP/ROAP, UNEP/RISO IGES, SACEP and Hans-Siedel Foundation was held on 24-25 February 2000 in Bangkok to thresh out the schedule and mechanics of the national workshops.
- Bangladesh, Bhutan*, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic*, Malaysia*, Mongolia, Nepal*, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka*, Thailand, and Viet Nam (*participation to be financed by other donors/partners)
- Subregional
- Asian Development Bank
- Partners:
  *UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with the Hans-Seidel Foundation and South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP)
  *Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan
- Funding
  - Asian Development Bank - $95,000 for remuneration and travel of trainers/resource persons (part of the $200,000 budget of the regional technical assistance on Capacity Building for Implementation of the Kyoto Protocol and the CDM)
  - UNEP to provide travel support of country participants.
  - ADB Budget for regional experts/trainers/resource persons (100%)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity - Training, research, awareness raising
- Subject area - data collection, analysis and archiving

- Objectives of activity - (a) to enhance the abilities of policymakers in participating developing member countries of ADB to understand the implication of different proposal for institutional design of the cooperative implementation mechanisms of the Protocol; and (b) to prepare a technical manual for design of GHG abatement projects for the CDM, including those with a focus on gender and development and poverty reduction.
- Outcome: (a) It will enhance awareness and understanding of institutional design of Protocol cooperative mechanisms; (b) It will enhance capacity for preparation of CDM projects through the stage of producing prefeasibility documents analyzing potential projects; (c) It will develop approaches to international dialogue on institutional design of Protocol cooperative instruments.
- More policymakers/decision makers of developing countries and practitioners on CDM project preparation will benefit from the national workshops.

VI. Lessons learned

PAPER NO. 2: UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (DESA)

UNDESA On-going Capacity Building Activities

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Major Programme: Global Energy Efficiency Programme

Title: Regional project on Sustainable Energy in the Arab States
Duration: May 1997 – December 2000
Venue: participating countries include: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Palestine.
Scale: regional
Implementing agency: executed by UNDESA
Partners: electric utilities in all the participating countries
Funding: $1.5 million
Source: UNDP
Type of activities:

- Utility engineers from 12 countries trained in IRP
- IRP studies underway in Jordan, S. Arabia and Syria
- DSM teams trained in six Arab States
- ESCO capacity building workshops held in Egypt/Tunisia/Lebanon
- Portfolio of bankable DSM project proposals are being prepared

Title: Egypt - Energy Efficiency Improvement
Duration: June 1999 – December 2003
Venue: Egypt
Scale: national
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: Egyptian Electricity Authority and Organization for Energy Conservation
Funding: $1.7 million
Source: GEF
Type of activities:

- Training workshops in network loss reduction and load management

- Capacity building activities in energy efficiency market support, including
  - Promoting ESCOs
  - Developing energy efficiency standards for equipment
  - Developing energy efficient building codes
  - Establishing energy efficiency center
- Technical studies and training for co-generated power

Title: Energy Standards and Labelling Program
Duration: May 2000 – December 2001
Venue: China, India, Philippines, Poland, Ghana, Tunisia, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico
Scale: global
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: the Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)
Funding: $1.6 million
Source: UN Foundation
Type of activities:

- Training and support for setting and enforcing standards.
- Dissemination of tools and information, including:
  - Energy standards Guidebook
  - Web-based information Toolkit

Title: Efficient and CFC-free Refrigerators
Duration: January 2000 – December 2004
Venue: China
Scale: national
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: State Environmental Protection Administration
Funding: $1.5 million
Source: GEF
Type of activities:

- Training and support for the revision of mandatory energy efficiency standards
- Training workhop for refrigerator manufacturers and compressor manufacturers
- Design training program for refrigerator and compressor engineers

  – Small Initiatives Clearinghouse (information support for bankable project development)

Major Programme: Renewable Energy Commercialization

Title: Rapid Commercialization of Renewable Energy in China
Duration: March 1999 – December 2003
Venue: China

Scale: national
Implementing agency: executed by UNDESA
Partners: State Economic and Trade Administration
Funding: $10 million
Source: GEF
Type of activities:

- Training workshops to support establishment of China Renewable Energy Industry Association
- Training in investment promotion activities
- Training in business planning (for independent power producers and energy service companies), financing mechanisms, entrepreneur development, standards and best practices
- Transfer of advanced commercial renewable energy technologies

Title: Transfer of Renewable Energy Systems to Small Island States
Duration: January 1998 – December 2001
Venue: Mauritius, St. Lucia, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Seychelles
Scale: global
Implementing agency: executed by UNDESA
Partners:
Funding: $2.5 million
Source: bilateral trust fund
Type of activities:

- Solomon Islands: provision of basic home electricity services to 50 households and local schools in Makaruka
- Mauritius: solar PV - diesel hybrid electricity generation systems for island atolls
- Seychelles: provision of solar PV and solar water heaters for park rangers
- Papua New Guinea: small hydropower for rural energy and solar PV for communications
- St. Lucia: solar PV lighting systems for school, community center, and adult training facilities
- Fiji: ocean wave energy for 5kW power plant
- Marshall Islands: solar PV lights, refrigerators and pumps for health and community centers
- Micronesia: solar PV lighting for isolated villages

Major Programme: Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies

Title: Coal Bed Methane Recovery in China
Duration: January 1994 – December 2000
Venue: China
Scale: national
Implementing agency: executed by UNDESA
Partners: State Economic and Trade Administration

Funding: $10 million
Source: GEF
Type of activities:
- Transfer recovery technologies for coal bed methane (CBM)
- Training in assessment of wide-scale CBM development potential
- Training in investment promotion
- Training in preferential policies and regulations

Title: Pollution from Coal Combustion in North East Asia
Duration: January 1996 – December 2000
Venue: China, Mongolia, DPR Korea, Rep. Korea
Scale: sub-regional
Implementing agency: executed by UNDESA
Partners: environmental ministries in participating countries
Funding: $1.5 million
Source: UNDP
Type of activities:
- Training in compilation of pollutant inventory
- Training in establishment of web-based information clearinghouse
- Transfer of coal briquetting plant to Mongolia

Title: Initiatives for Cleaner Production Processes in China
Duration: January 1996 – December 2000
Venue: China
Scale: national
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: State Economic and Trade Administration
Funding: $400,000
Source: UNDP
Type of activities:
- Training in performance of environmental audits
- Training workhops to promote waste recycling
- Studies for restructuring of industrial base in Chinese cities
- Establishment and transfer of technology to R&D Centres for cleaner production
- Studies on appropriate pollution control technologies
- Studies on legislative measures for emission fees system

Title: Landfill Methane Recovery
Duration: January 1996 – December 2001
Venue: China
Scale: national
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: State Economic and Trade Administration
Funding: $5 million

Source: GEF
Type of activities:

- Mayors' training workshop on solid waste management
- Training in environmental design of landfills
- Transfer of landfill gas recovery technology
- Demonstration of utilization alternatives
- Establishment of national training centre

Planned activities:

Title: Global Initiative on Transport Energy
Duration: June 2000 – December 2003
Venue: global
Scale: global
Implementing agency: implemented by UNDESA
Partners: World Bank, Daimler Chrysler, Scania
Funding: $4 million
Source: World Bank
Type of activities:

- Transport Emissions Knowledge Initiative (emission data and indicators)
- Partnership for Vehicle and Fuels Technology Modernization (transfer of cleaner technologies)

PAPER NO. 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)

INFORMATION NOTE FOR THE UNFCCC SECRETARIAT ON ONGOING CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

I. Background Information

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II. General activity information (please provide the following information on each activity listed)

1. Meeting: Ninth Annual Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change, Hikone City Japan, 12-15 July 1999,

    - Scale of activity – Regional

    - Implementing agency or agencies – Environment Agency of Japan, ESCAP

2. Publication: Impact Assessment and Regional Response Strategies for Climate Change. (*table of contents attached)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

1. Ninth Annual Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change

    Type of activity – Expert Group Meeting

    Subject area (re: Annex 10 of UNFCCC) – Coordination and Cooperation and Improved Decision Making (8 & 9 respectively)

    - Objectives of activity – to promote the establishment and strengthening of national institutional arrangements to address climate change and effectively implement the UNFCC and Kyoto Protocol, in particular its flexibility mechanisms.

- Target beneficiaries – decision makers in relevant government institutions such as ministries responsible for environment and development.

2. Publication: *Impact Assessment and Regional Response Strategies for Climate Change*

Type of activity: Research, country Study, implementation of measures

Subject area (re: Annex 10 of UNFCCC) – National communications and coordination and cooperation (5 & 8 respectively)

Objectives of activity – to analyse the response strategies to reduce the impact of climate change and sea level rise in the region

IV. Lessons learned

Impact Assessment and Regional Response Strategies for Climate Change :

- There is a need to establish a regional network to facilitate information exchange and policy dialogue, to disseminate climate friendly technologies, to enhance public awareness and essential education, and to provide international clearing house functions for AIJ under the pilot phase particularly through the private sector.

- There is a need to formulate and implement national programmes which may contain GHG inventories, appropriate mitigation measures and adaptation options, vulnerability assessments and other research and studies, and awareness raising programmes.

- There is a need to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation for climate change related projects to support the efforts taken by developing countries including financial and technical assistance.

PAPER NO. 4: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

INPUTS FROM FAO ON DECISION 10/CP.5

CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON-ANNEX I PARTIES)

Introduction

Following the request from the UNFCCC secretariat to provide inputs to follow-up on Decision 10 of UNFCCC-COP5 regarding capacity building in developing countries, as relevant to their participation in FCCC, here below the inputs from various departments of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Although the fundamental texts of FAO do not specifically mention climate, atmospheric conditions are so pervasive in all areas of agriculture[1] that the Organization had to develop a strong interest in the subject, covering all forms of agricultural planning and impact assessments in the broad area of food security. This includes not only the regular programme activities of the Organization, but also formal and informal links with the major international partners in the area.

With the establishment of a Inter-Departmental *ad hoc* Working Group on Climate in relation to Agriculture and Food Security, FAO has systematically reviewed the available evidence and derived assessments of possible impacts on world agriculture and food production. The IDWG has regularly prepared and contributed to FAO position papers on climate-related issues.

The mandate of FAO touches on a number of areas which are of direct relevance to the current international climate discussions, in particular:

- the assessment of agricultural sources of green-house gases;
- the formulation of programmes and policies which can reduce the emissions and assist countries in complying with their commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol;
- the collection and maintenance of relevant datasets, through agricultural statistics and dedicated observation systems such as Global Terrestrial Observing System.

FAO can play a useful role in:

- the definition of typologies of agricultural sources;
- the formulation of the appropriate agricultural statistical methods that will enable the Conference of Parties to verify the compliance with commitments and the relevance and

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[1] In the definition of FAO, agriculture includes crop and livestock husbandry, forestry, sea fisheries and aquaculture.

effectiveness of projects implemented under the Clean Development Mechanism;
- the standardisation of observation techniques and data exchange;
- the formulation of regional and national policies.

Particularly, the activities of Forestry Department on climate change mitigation are focused on the following main lines of actions:

- Conservation management: maintaining existing stocks of carbon in forests through forest protection, conservation and sustainable harvesting; and activities to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation and prevent associated CO_2 emissions.

- Storage management: increasing net uptake of CO_2 from the atmosphere through carbon storage in forests and forest products, by enlarging the forest area, increasing the forest carbon stored per unit area through silvicultural measures (e.g. longer rotations, greater tree stocking densities, reduced impact logging), and extending the time over which the harvested wood remains in use.

- Substitution management: substituting fossil fuels with biomass energy from sustainably managed forests, and using wood products instead of energy-intensive alternatives (such as steel and concrete). The use of sustainably harvested biofuels produces a CO_2 benefit when the emissions from biomass combustion are offset by biomass growth, and emissions from fossil fuel combustion are avoided.

From a sectoral point of view, FAO activities are focused on:

1. Institutional capacity-building

- Support networking and exchange between institutions on common themes like conservation agriculture at national, regional and global level (different networks existing in North and South America, Europe and Africa). These networks work on different levels, supporting the exchange of experiences on farmers' and scientific level and doing lobbying work between the technical and the policy level. Conservation agriculture offers other benefits in addition to the climatic ones. But for developing countries the climate-argument to support conservation agriculture can bring additional benefits, even in financial terms.

- Improve the institutional capacity of forestry services through:

a) increased awareness and knowledge of policy and decision makers. the FO Dept. is reporting on the role of forestry in mitigation of climate change and on developments related to the UNFCCC in several papers (for example: El protoclo de Kioto y el Mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio, Nuevas posibilidades para el sector forestal de America latina y el Caribe; Carbon Dioxide Offset Investment in the Asia- Pacific Forestry Sector: Opportunities and Constraints), the biennial publication of the FAO Forestry Department, "State of the World's Forests" and meetings.

b) development of integrated climate change policies and programmes into National Forestry Programmes (NFP) and the analysis of the future impact on forest management of efforts to mitigate climate change in the FAO Forestry Department's regional and global forestry outlook studies (e.g., the Forestry Outlook Study for Asia, Africa and Latin America).

c) strengthening of relevant and key forestry academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations

d) data acquisition and dissemination regarding the assessment of forest resources (FRA 2000), forest products and biofuels.

- The Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division (ESA) commissioned a paper on the application of contingent valuation methodology in developing countries which will be published on the internet to facilitate access to it. This methodology is used to assess the economic values associated with non-market goods - such as species extinction or air and water quality. The methodology is useful in assessing the costs and benefits associated with climate change and mitigation. The title of the paper is: "Applications of the Contingent Valuation Method in Developing Countries: A Survey" by Anna Alberini and Joseph Cooper.

2. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

- The list of data collected and maintained by FAO which are of direct relevance to climate change is rather broad. It includes the following data:

a) information on water and water use;
b) all information on vegetation, biomass, soil and soil organic matter (source and sink of carbon dioxide);
c) fertiliser use (source of green-house gases);
d) areas cultivated under rice and ruminant cattle statistics (source of methane);
e) use of inputs, like methyl bromide.

It is clear that the constitution of the required databases will require a fair amount of co-ordination and standardisation, an area where international organisations, including FAO, will have a role to play in view of their experience.

- Production of local data on the C-sequestration capacity of soils and to define incentive mechanism (CO_2-shares). The exact amount of C sequestered under different climatic and farming conditions has yet to be determined for most locations. This would be a precondition for payment of C-shares, in case these are based on actual C-sequestration and not on "market" values defined through a sort of stock exchange. In any case the data base on the potential of C-sequestration with different forms of land husbandry has to be improved.

- Project identification, formulation and design in the forestry field. Development of criteria, including for sustainable forestry development indicators. Development of baselines in the forestry field. Clean development mechanism demonstration projects in the forestry sector to enhance capacity-building (learning by doing), including assessment of costs and risks (long- and short-term).

- Data acquisition and dissemination regarding forest resources, forest products and biofuel.

- In the past year, ESA has commissioned a paper entitled: "Framework for Implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism and Implications for Agriculture Policy Reforms in Developing Countries" by Dirgha Tiwari. It will be published by ESA in the current year. This paper provides information highly relevant to developing country governments on the functioning of the CDM, issues that are still unresolved and criteria for developing sustainable development indicators.

- ESA sponsored a seminar at FAO by Dr. Alex Pfaff at Colombia University on: "A Combined Ecological and Economic Approach to Measuring Land Use and Carbon Changes in Costa Rica" which focussed on the estimation of a supply curve for carbon sequestration from land use changes, based on varying levels of economic rewards for carbon credits. This information is useful for CDM project formulation and design.

3. Human resource development

- Study tours on specific technologies (for example conservation agriculture to Brazil) for policy makers, technical staff and farmers leading farmer's organizations. The instrument of study tours to Brazil has in the area of conservation agriculture worked very well. The World Bank has organized a number of these tours, as well as FAO, usually with very positive feedback.

- Develop the human resources of Forestry Services through:

a) the establishment of international technical cooperative networks for the exchange of information and experience regarding the role of forests and forestry for the mitigation of climate change;

b) the preparation of specialised studies using experts from both hemisphere, North and South, in order to assess the contribution and the role of forests and forestry for the mitigation of climate change

- ESA commissioned a paper entitled " Measuring the Effect of Climate Change on Developing Country Agriculture" by Robert Mendelsohn, which will be published in conjunction with the CDM paper by Tiwari mentioned above. This paper provides an assessment of the various models which are being used to assess the impacts of climate

change on agriculture and makes recommendations for how to improve modelling efforts directed towards measuring impacts in developing countries.

4. Technology transfer

- Exchange programmes (south-south transfer for example on conservation agriculture). With the south cone of Latin America having a long term practical experience with conservation agriculture over the last 2 decades it offers a rich potential of experience for exchange with other regions of the world. FAO is starting to use this experience in Africa.

5. National communications

- Define strategies for disaster prevention (for example conservation agriculture in high risk areas under agricultural use). Conservation agriculture has proven to reduce the impact of natural disasters such as draught spells or heavy rainfalls caused by climatic anomalies like El Niño or hurricanes. The most recent experience is the hurricane Mitch in Honduras and the actual draught in Brazil.

- Since its creation FAO has collected, analysed and disseminated data and information regarding forest resources, forest products and biofuels and other forestry aspects and issues which are needed for the preparation of national communication and GHG inventories,

6. Adaptation

- UNFCCC Article 4.1(e) underlines the need to prepare for climate change impacts, including rehabilitation and protection, drought and desertification, especially in Africa. Much of the work of FAO derives directly from the need to adapt farmers' practices to adverse conditions and help stabilise and possibly increase production under a vary variable environment.

- Adaptation of environmentally sound practices of land husbandry (i.e. conservation agriculture). Conservation agriculture is only a concept, which in each location has to be transformed into a farming practice. This requires collaboration of farmers and technicians and is an ongoing process, improving and fine-tuning the system over the years.

7. Public awareness

- Regional workshops on conservation agriculture to create awareness of policy-decision makers have been proven a useful instrument to induce change in a country, particularly when they are followed up. In the area of conservation agriculture FAO has used this instrument first in Latin America, then in 1997 and 1998 in Africa and recently in 1999 in Central Asia.

9. Improved decision-making

- The FAO philosophy towards developing countries and subsistence farming, has been "no-regrets", i.e. only measures that make economic sense now should be adopted, because they reduce emissions from the agricultural sector or improve resilience of all sectors of agriculture against weather variability. The measures listed below are part of the FAO policy in most of projects' formulation:

a) improved fertiliser use, as N_2O released into the atmosphere is a loss and constitutes a symptom of inefficient farming. The same applies to nitrates lost to the water table and surface waters;
b) trial to change the fermentation pattern through some feed additives;
c) development of water harvesting and conservation techniques, as well as other improvements to crop-water management as an adaptation to rainfall variability;
d) improved rice farming, as higher yields are accompanied by a relatively smaller loss of methane;
e) improved soil carbon storage (carbon sink) while at the same time improving soil structure increasing water holding capacity;
f) improved low-impact harvesting in forests, reduction of slash-and-burn agriculture, better soil protection;
g) a growing of alternative energy crops.

- Design and implement sector policies supporting environmentally sound practices (example conservation agriculture). The introduction of soil laws and supporting incentive mechanisms has in many American countries proven helpful in the support of environmentally friendly land husbandry practices such as conservation agriculture. FAO is supporting this process with the drafting of a code of conduct for better land husbandry.

- Awareness and knowledge: reporting on the role of forestry in mitigation of climate change and on developments related to the UNFCCC in the biennial publication of the FAO Forestry Department, "State of the World's Forests".

- Technical and policy: integrating climate change policies into national forestry development strategies and plans through the analysis of the future impact on forest management of efforts to mitigate climate change in the FAO Forestry Department's regional and global forestry outlook studies (e.g., the Forestry Outlook Study for Technical and policy: Africa). The forestry outlook studies help provide a broad context within which to view the potentials for mitigation efforts in the land use change and forestry sector.

SUGGESTED INFORMATION Requested

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

- Organization: FAO
- Adress: Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 – Rome - Italy
- Title/Division: Forest Products Division
- Telephone: 39 06 5705 53221
- Fax: 39 06 5705 5618
- E-mail: Wulf.Killmann@faor.org
- Web site: http://www.fao.org/forestry/FOP/FOPW/ENERGY/energy-e.stm

II. General activity information

- Title or name of activity: Role of LU and LUCF activities for climate change mitigation
- Duration:
  - Starting date: 1999
  - Concluding date: continuing activity
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion: in progress
- Venue of activity:
- Scale of activity: global, regional and national level
- Implementing agency: FAO
- Funding
  - Source/s of funding: FAO Regular Programme with the contribution of extrabudgetary funds

III. Classification and effectiveness of activities

- Type of activities conducted
  - * Policy development and awareness raising.
  - * Preparation of specialised studies in different key areas of interest
- Subject area: LU and LUCF activities
- Objectives of activity: to promote the active participation of forestry and agriculture agencies in the discussions regarding the role of LUCF activities for the mitigation of climate change
- Outcome: it will allow the incorporation of climate change aspects and issues within agriculture and forestry agenda
- Target beneficiaries: policy and decision makers of agriculture organisations and forestry services will be better equipped to fulfil the objectives above

IV. Lessons learned

- The incorporation of LU, LUCF and bioenergy activities within CDM is vital for the effective mitigation of combat climate measures

- Policy and decision-makers of mentioned above organisations and services are not yet full aware and involved in the discussion of climate change and the implications for their sectors and areas of work.
- Climate change issues have not yet been incorporated in the agenda of their organisations
- Insufficient specialised studies aimed to determine the implications and potentialities of LU and LUCF for the mitigation of climate change
- New institutional arrangements are needed to cope with climate change issues
- Human resources not yet prepared to deal with climate change issues

PAPER NO. 5: ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
UNIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

Annex 2

Information from intergovernmental organizations on ongoing capacity-building activities

Recommended format

I. Background information

- Organization: Organization of American States
- Name: Claudio R. Volonte
- Title/Division: Environmental Specialist
  Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment
- Address: 1889 F St., NW. Washington, DC 20006. USA
- Telephone: (202) 458 3228
- Fax: (202) 458 3560
- E-mail: cvolonte@oas.org

II. General activity information

- Title or name of activity:
  Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC)
- Duration
  - Starting date: April 1997
  - Concluding date: December 2001
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion: half way
- Venue of activity (countries in which activity is conducted): Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.
- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local): Regional (Anglophone Caribbean)
  Implementing agency or agencies: Organization of American States/Unit for Sustainable Development and Environment; Regional Project Implementing Unit/University of the West Indies Center for Environment and Development (Barbados), National Implementation Coordinating Units in the 12 participating countries.
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners):
  International: Global Environment Facility and The World Bank;
  Regional: Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), Institute of Marine Affairs (Trinidad and Tobago), Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (Barbados), Center for Marine Studies/University of the West Indies.

- Funding
  - Total amount: US$6,645,000
    - * Financial: US$6,645,000
    - * In-kind (please provide monetary value): N/A
  - Source/s of funding: Global Environment Facility
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total): 70%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted
  Training, country studies, policy development, awareness raising, public education.
- Subject area – please indicate, using the annex to decision 10/CP.5, which subject areas are addressed in the activity: institutional capacity building; human resource development, national communications, technology transfer, adaptation, public awareness, coordination and cooperation, improved decision-making.
- Objectives of activity (ultimate and immediate, e.g. to enable the country to compile its national greenhouse gases inventory, etc.): CPACC's overall objective is to support twelve Caribbean countries, member of CARICOM, to cope with potential impacts of global climate change, particularly sea-level rise, through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and capacity building. Specific objectives of the project include: (i) strengthen the regional capability for monitoring and analyzing climate and sea level dynamics and trends, seeking to determine the immediate and potential impacts of climate change; (ii) identify areas particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and sea level rise; (iii) develop an integrated management and planning framework for cost-effective response and adaptation to the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine areas; (iv) enhance regional and national capabilities for preparing for the advent of climate change through institutional strengthening and human resource development; and (v) identify and assess policy options and instruments that may help initiate the implementation of a long-term program of adaptation to climate change in vulnerable coastal areas.
- Outcome (e.g. it will produce a national inventory and a national team which can produce a national inventory on an annual basis, it will remove barriers for the transfer of technology, etc.) and effectiveness: (1) enhance Caribbean network of sea level gauges and meteorological sensors; (2) increase regional and national information on coastal zone resources, their conditions and uses; (3) prepare national climate change adaptation policies; (4) enhance long-term coral reef monitoring to determine the effects of climate change on this ecosystem; (5) prepare national coastal vulnerability and risk assessment reports; (6) improve methodology for coastal resource valuations; (7) improve economic-based approaches for climate change adaptation; and (8) prepare national communication for St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- Target beneficiaries (e.g. who (institutions, organizations, individuals) will be better equipped to fulfil the objectives above): regional institutions, national agencies in charged of environmental management and in particular coastal zone management; national climate change committees; private sector (banking, insurance, tourism); public at large.

IV. Lessons learned

- Please provide a short list of lessons learned, which are relevant in possible guidance for capacity-building activities. If necessary, please include summaries of assessments, reviews, and/or evaluation, etc. which may be helpful in better understanding the lessons learned.

- Develop effective network of national institutions for project implementation.
- Reach the private sector: some of the major stakeholders (banking, insurance, tourism).
- Create partnerships with private sector
- Full consultation with all stakeholders in project preparation
- Endorsement of project idea and continue relationship with regional political directorate.
- Establishment of regional implementation mechanism in an already established institution.
- Flexibility of executing agency (OAS) and GEF implementing agency (World Bank)
- Use of regional professionals with reasonable amount of autonomy
- Use of regional professionals in collaboration with international consultants

- Title or name of activity:
  Youth and Energy in the Americas: Renewable Energy Training Program
- Duration
  - Starting date – 1/2000
  - Concluding date – No set date
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion – Currently in its early stages of implementation
- Venue of activity (countries in which activity is conducted) – Hemispheric (Americas)
- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local) – Regional
- Implementing agency or agencies – Organization of American States – Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative and the Young Americas Business Trust
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners) – United States Department of Energy/National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Funding – Not yet determined
  - Total amount
    * Financial: US$1.5 million
    * In-kind (please provide monetary value)
  - Source/s of funding: Organization of American States; National Renewal Energy Laboratory;
    Young Americas Business Trust.
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total):75%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted

  Training and Internship in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Technologies for Youth from the Americas
- Subject area –

  Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

  Human resources development
- Objectives of activity –

  To expose youth from Latin America and the Caribbean to renewable energy technologies, thus sparking their interest in a career in a field that is both environmentally and economically sustainable. To provide the renewable energy industry with a skilled and experienced workforce throughout the hemisphere, and a unique and insightful perspective on the renewable energy market in the Americas.
- Outcome and effectiveness

  This program will train a new generation of technicians and professionals in renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. It will also provide industry with valuable contacts and well-trained people in important emerging markets. The ultimate outcome will be an increase in the use of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies in the countries throughout the hemisphere as well as local capacity building.
- Target beneficiaries – Renewable energy industry world-wide and youth interested in future careers in renewable energy.

IV. Lessons learned

- Not applicable

PAPER NO. 6: UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

UNCTAD capacity building activities

Although the joint project, part II, has not yet been approved, the Advisory Services on Investment and Technology of UNCTAD organized the following capacity building activity as an event related to UNCTAD X, which took place in Bangkok in February 2000.

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Joerg Simon
- General Manager, Advisory Services on Investment and Technology (ASIT), Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development
- Palais des Nations, E-10082
  1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
- (41-22) 907-1130
- (41-22) 907-0197
- joerg.simon@unctad.org
- www.unctad.orge

II. General activity information

- Panel on CDM and Investment Promotion during the Fifth Annual Conference of WAIPA (World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies)
- 11 February 2000
- Thailand
- global
- UNCTAD
- WAIPA (World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies)
- Funding
  - Total amount: $6,000
    Financial - $3,500
    In-kind - $2,500
    Source/s of funding – UNCTAD, WAIPA
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total): 60%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted
  - awareness raising
- Subject area
  - involvement and consultation

- Objectives of activity
  - better understanding of the mechanism
- Outcome
  - impetus for building national capacity
- Target beneficiaries
  - investment promotion agencies

IV. Lessons learned

More information material needed, investment promotion agencies need guidance on their role in the CDM process.

PAPER NO. 7: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Information from United Nations Development Program on ongoing capacity-building activities

I. Background information

Organization Name	UNDP
Title/Division	Bureau for Development Policy/Energy and Atmosphere Programme
Address	304 E. 45th 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Telephone	212 906 5030
Fax	212 906 5148
E-mail	
Web site	http://www.undp.org/seed/eap/

II. General activity

Project Title: Engaging the Private Sector in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project ctivities under the UNFCCC/Kyoto Protocol

Duration 24 month starting 1 January 2000

Venue of activity: Brazil has been identified as the first project country for the UNDP/WBCSD activities. Other countries are to be decided by end of March 2000.

Scale of activity: The project will focus largely on the private sector in selected developing countries.

Implementing agency or agencies: UNCTAD, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNDP, and UNIDO. UNDP is the lead implementing agency. UNCTAD and UNIDO are Partner Implementing Agencies

Partners: World Business council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is an associated entity

Funding: The project is funded of United Nations Foundation with US$ 1,500,000

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activities:

The following activities will be addressed in the context of this project:

- Project Identification, Formulation, and Design;
- Monitoring, Verification, Auditing, and Certification of Project Activities;
- Development of Criteria including for Sustainable Development Indicators
- Development of Baselines;
- Project Negotiation Skills;
- CDM Demonstration Projects to enhance Capacity Building (learning by doing), including assessment of costs/risks (long and short-term);
- Data Acquisition and Sharing.

Immediate objectives:

1. Strengthen the capacity of governments, investment promotion agencies and private sector institutions in participating countries in order to improve the enabling framework for CDM investment, reinforcement of the institutional framework for CDM investment promotion and strengthening relevant investment promotion activities.

2. Raising awareness in investment promotion agencies for CDM investments and their potential to national economies; contribute to national capacity building through international networking, exchanging information on best practices and successful approaches, and providing CDM investment promotion related training.

3. Enable local private sector to identify and configure suitable projects in a Kyoto Protocol/CDM context by addressing the following objectives:

- Assisting in achieving sustainable development at the local level, notably through contributions to economic growth, poverty alleviation and reduction of local air pollution;
- Assist in systemizing the internalization of costs associated with GHG emission abatement, e.g. quantifying GHG emission abatement effects and providing cost-effectiveness estimates

4. Generate a portfolio of relevant projects in a CDM context to be available for investors

5. Execution of investment grade feasibility study for 1-2 project(s) within the established portfolio as a practical demonstration of how to internalize GHG considerations

6. CDM Early Start Project to be Executed by Private Sector Entity or Entities and verified by Independent Third-Party as timely follow-up to COP6

7. Strengthening technical and institutional capacities of participating countries in methodological applications for identification, development, promotion and implementation of CDM industrial projects, focusing particularly on construction of project-specific baselines and additionality and financial and economic appraisal of CDM investment options

8. Identification and formulation of CDM projects portfolio and full assessment of the CDM investment opportunities in terms of their financial and economic viability and well as with regard to the additionality of the expected emissions reductions

9. To bring commercial opportunities for CDM industrial investment to the attention of potential investors;

Outcome

In general the project will provide information and experience for the further more long-term capacity building work to be carried out in the context of the overall CBS/CDM coordinated by the UNFCCC Secretariat

In particular the project is expected to deliver the following:

- Private and public sector, as appropriate, to engage in project identification and development with CDM considerations included as an integral component in the project design (thereby stimulating exploring of relevant issues on a practical level);
- Execution of one or more pilot projects involving the private sector. This will be facilitated through the covering of transaction costs associated with CDM related considerations, i.e. the private sector project proponent would cover all investment costs (receive no capital subsidy) while receiving financial support for some feasibility work, GHG monitoring, verification and certification by an independent entity.

Target beneficiaries

The project will focus largely on the private sector, but may also be of benefit to financial institutions, public policy makers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in selected developing countries. The capacity of the private sector will be strengthened to engage in investing in early start CDM projects. The capacity of policy makers, financial and other relevant institutions and NGOs will be strengthened through a greater understanding of implementation aspects related to the CDM and the conditions for effective private sector participation. In this respect, the project will aim to build the capacity of all relevant stakeholders in selected host countries to participate effectively and meaningfully in the CDM

IV. Lessons learned

The project started January 1 2000 and has therefore not produced any results or lessons learned yet.

I. Background information

Organization Name	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Title/Division	Bureau for Development Policy/Energy and Atmosphere Programme
Address	304 E. 45th 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Telephone	212 906 5030
Fax	212 906 5148
E-mail	
Web site	http://www.undp.org/seed/eap/

II. General activity

Project Title: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) Projects Work Programme.
Duration Starting May 1998 ending October 1999.
Venue of activity: Bulgaria, Peru, the Philippines and South Africa.
Scale of activity: National and global level.
Implementing agency or agencies: UNDP.
Funding: The project is funded of a Norwegian Trust Fund with 435,000 US$

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activities:
The following activities will be addressed in the context of this project:
- Identification of CDM opportunities in different sectors,
- Possible guidelines and recommendations related to the CDM, and
- Case studies illustrating specific CDM project opportunities.

Objectives:
The overall objective of the project is to promote sustainable human development through sustainable energy frameworks at the national and global level. The project's specific development objective is to contribute to the overall discussion and debate in the post Kyoto context, through the exploration of UNDP's potential role with Clean Development Mechanism and Activities Implemented Jointly projects, as well as of the ways CDM/AIJ may promote the interest of host countries and comply with their development needs.

Immediate objectives

1. Provide requisite technical, economic, financial, environmental (GHGs impact) and institutional expertise to support UNDP work in the area of CDM/AIJ, and as such act as a focal point for the informal UNDP Climate Change cross-unit working group.

2. Facilitation of the development of strategies, approaches and projects, which could lead to sustainable commercial development of alternative energy/transport or any other GHG related

activity in the four selected countries. A particular emphasis is to be made on the ways CDM/AIJ projects may promote the interest of host countries and comply with their development needs.

Target beneficiaries
The principle beneficiaries of the project will be national clients in the four countries. Ultimately, global benefits achieved through Project implementation, in terms of promotion of sustainable projects and contribution to the mitigation of climate change effects, are to be expected. The UNDP Climate Change Working Group and the Global Environment Section of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also benefit from this project through enhanced capacity for project coordination and integrated approaches to promote sustainable development. Finally, the project aims to facilitate the overall negotiating process in the Post Kyoto context.

IV. Lessons learned

- Energy efficiency within the participating countries tend to be less than within OECD-countries suggesting that reductions in the growth of GHG emissions can be achieved relatively cost-effectively, hence entailing **opportunity for UNDP programme countries** to access financial and technological resources through partnerships with industrialized country counterparts seeking to achieve compliance with quantified commitments under the Kyoto Protocol;

- **Win-win project opportunities** for promoting development while reducing the growth in greenhouse gas emissions exist in a number of areas in the participating countries; priority areas identified for the CDM in these countries tend to relate to energy and the need for more efficient and environmentally sound technologies;

- Policy dialogue related to the CDM should be based on a cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial approach and further involve a broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector. **Timely and broad-based resolution of key issues**, including government endorsement or approval procedures for projects, will demonstrate commitment and stimulate investment under the CDM;

- In order to effectively capitalize on the considerable potential for win-win projects and effectively prepare for the CDM, the participating countries will benefit from being proactive in clearly defining their sustainable development priorities and enact **stable and effectively administered laws and regulations**, including labor laws, technical and financial standards, and environmental policies and standards;

- At the same time, projects are viewed to be the building blocks of the CDM. The presence of projects meeting the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol will make the CDM either succeed or fail. During formative stages, policies and programs should be refined using actual project models, i.e. through **learning-by-doing projects**;

- In order to be sustainable in the long term and of a sufficient scale to meet the sustainable development needs of the participating countries, investment projects will need to be

implemented primarily through the private sector. Hence, the **effort to develop local capacity should address the market issues**. It is noted that in some cases, technology, project opportunities and financing may abound, but to little avail when there is a lack of real project developers;

- The **availability of innovative and development-oriented financial institutions** is crucial. Development finance institutions, commercial banks, merchant banks, or capital markets in the participating countries tend not to be fully equipped to assist private investors in the energy sector;

- Project case studies in the participating countries reveal that priority project options tend to have a high internal rate of return. Nonetheless, a number of such projects tend to fail to be taken up by investors. Needless to say, studies showing good rates of return and other favorable externalities are a necessary, but never sufficient condition for project take-up by investors. Non-economic project barriers are hurdled. For example, **barriers in relation to renewable energy projects include conservative markets and transaction costs related to being an early mover**. The role of government policy and action is to sway the decisions of key individuals in the private sector towards those projects that will meet government's objectives;

- The international rules to be agreed for the CDM including **baseline determination should be simple in order to minimize transaction costs and requirements on host country institutions**; at the same time, host countries will need expertise to demonstrate that the GHG emission reductions from CDM projects are additional to business-as-usual in order to preserve the integrity of certified emission reduction units and thereby the CDM itself.

I. Background information

Organization Name	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Title/Division	Bureau for Development Policy/Energy and Atmosphere Programme
Address	304 E. 45th 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Telephone	212 906 5030
Fax	212 906 5148
E-mail	
Web site	http://www.undp.org/seed/eap/

II. General activity

Title: Ongoing series of publications on sustainable energy and climate change
Duration Starting 1997 and ongoing.
Venue of activity:
Scale of activity: Regional and global level.
Implementing agency or agencies: UNDP.
Funding: UNDP, World Resources Institute, European Commission, Government of Austria, Government of Norway, Government of Sweden, United Nations Foundation.

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activities:
The project is designed to support policy guidelines on sustainable energy and climate change issues and assist countries in strengthening national institutional and human capacity.

Objectives:
The objectives are to develop knowledge based publications on policies, best practices, options and decision supporting materials for implementing sustainable energy and climate change mitigation activities.

Outcome
The following publications:

- *Energy after Rio: Prospects and Challenges* (1997)
- *World Energy Assessment* (in preparation)
- *Energy as a Tool for Sustainable Development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (1999)*
- *Energy as It Relates to Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Protection* (1999)
- *Issues and Options: The Clean Development Mechanism* (1998)
- *Trends and Baselines: Promoting Development While Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions (1999)*
- *A Bioenergy Primer: Roles for Modernised Biomass Energy Systems in Promoting Sustainable Development (2000).*

In the long term the project is also expected to deliver the following:

- energy and climate change policies that are sustainable, eradicate poverty and provide a better quality of life globally
- sharing of good practices and building networks of policy makers and practitioners of sustainable energy and climate change strategies.

Target beneficiaries

Targeted to policy makers, administrative institutions and private sector but also to relevant industrial organizations, NGOs, energy planners and energy sector managers, officials in environmental and financing institutions, development coordinators, universities and research institutes, and UNDP country offices.

IV. Lessons learned

There is a demand from participating countries for provision of sustainable energy services for the poor and eradication of poverty. If the demand for energy services is met sustainably, it leads to economic growth, while maintaining environmental integrity and also mitigation of GHG emissions.

I. Background information

Organization	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Name	
Title/Division	Bureau for Development Policy/Energy and Atmosphere Programme
Address	304 E. 45th 9th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
Telephone	212 906 5030
Fax	212 906 5148
E-mail	
Web site	http://www.undp.org/seed/eap/

II. General activity

Title: Capacity building for provision of sustainable energy services and consequent mitigation of GHG emissions.

Duration Starting 1997 and ongoing.

Venue of activity: Activities in Cuba and Egypt have taken place. It is expected that activities will take place in Viet Nam, India, Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Chile and the Philippines.

Scale of activity: National and global level.

Implementing agency or agencies: UNDP.

Funding: GLO/96/109 – funded by Norway

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activities:

The project is designed to support building of national institutional and human capacity on:

- cross-sectoral approaches to energy issues,
- evaluation of alternatives to deliver sustainable energy services to the population, and
- design of sustainable energy policies and programmes that while providing energy services to the poor also mitigate GHG emissions.

Objectives:

The objectives are to develop policies, pilot projects and activities using sustainable energy as an instrument for socio-economic development and GHG mitigation. In a longer perspective, the project objective is to facilitate the transition to sustainable supply and efficient end use of energy, through directing attention towards the provision of energy services consistent with poverty, climate change mitigation, environmental and development objectives.

Outcome

In the long term the project is expected to deliver the following:

- reduced health impacts due to harmful traditional practices related to energy use especially in rural areas

- improvements in the situation of women by reducing the need to spend considerable time gathering fuels, by reducing their exposure to poor indoor air by improving their access to education and health services,
- reduced environmental degradation from unsustainable exploitation of energy resources,
- reduced relative dependence on foreign exchange for covering the need for energy carriers,
- mitigation of GHG emissions,
- publication: *Sustainable Energy Strategies: Materials for Decision-Makers*, (2000).

Target beneficiaries

Capacity building will be targeted to policy makers, administrative institutions and private sector but also to relevant industrial organizations, NGOs, energy planners and energy sector managers, officials in environmental and financing institutions, development coordinators, universities and research institutes, and UNDP country offices.

IV. Lessons learned

There is a demand from participating countries for provision of sustainable energy services for the poor and eradication of poverty. If the demand for energy services is met sustainably, it leads to economic growth, while maintaining environmental integrity and also mitigation of GHG emissions.

CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN 2000

The Path to COP6: Critical Steps For Latin America and the Caribbean

1. **UNDP will support the 2 Technology Transfer Workshops** in San Salvador (El Salvador) 27-31 March.

2. UNDP which will support the **Africa/LAC workshop** in May in San Jose, Costa Rica, organised by the "Grupo de Iniciativas Latinoamericano (GRILA)" and African countries to promote exchanges and build consensus on the Kyoto Protocol Mechanisms.

3. UNDP will support a key Negotiators, Experts and Ministers Workshop in Brasil in June to prepare COP6, back to back to **Financial Advisors Workshop** to prepare the Financial Workshop at Ministerial level.

4. Financial Workshop **in Washington DC or in LAC end of September: Ministers of Finance, Ministers of the Environment, CEOs of Energy Companies (Oil and Electricity from ALC and TNCs), the Banks (the World Bank, the IDB, CAF, CABEI, CDB). UNFCCC Secretariat, ECLAC, UNEP and UNDP.**

Communication and information for capacity Building

- Tierramerica: **This UNEP/UNDP multimedia communication platform will contribute to the awareness campaign. A special issue of Tierramerica will be produced for distribution at COP6.**
- **UNDP Website for LAC on climate change:** operational by June 2000.

Formal Training:

- Negotiations are under way with Harvard to design a course on climate change tailored to the specific needs of the region.

Report of Activities carried out between March 1998 and January 2000.

This area remains one of the highest priorities for the Forum of Ministers. Since March 1998, UNDP and in particular UNDP/GEF heavily invested in developing the capacities in the region in the area of energy efficiency and climate change. It supported the countries in preparing their national communications and the successive COP4, COP5 and COP6. It also supported the policy dialogue between governments and among stakeholders, including the private sector, academics, civil society organisations. UNDP carried out case studies and is publishing books on climate change. It cooperates with the governments in the establishment of their options' menu, formulating projects and mobilizing resources.

Workshops

- The XI Forum of Ministers held in March 1998 requested support from UNDP, UNEP and IDB in holding consultation and discussion meetings on the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and the Kyoto Protocol:

  a) Regional Workshop for Preparing a Clean Development Mechanism Basic Document in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 24 and 25 April 1998 with an Ad Hoc group which included 5 key negotiators from Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru).

  b) Regional Meeting of experts held on 12 and 13 May 1998 in Lima, Peru, where an important report was produced on the positions of Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to CDM, which was later discussed widely in the SBSTA Meeting in Bonn, Germany, in June 1998.

  c) International Panel "Implementing the Clean Development Mechanism" convened in Kenya by UNEP and UNCTAD for members of the Governing Council of UNEP in May 1998.

  d) Meetings in July 1998 with negotiators, experts and senior public officials from Argentina (including a lecture to the President and the Cabinet about the expectations beyond Kyoto) to prepare the COP4.

  e) Workshop "A Regional Approach to the Kyoto Challenge: The role of the Inter American Development Bank." It was sponsored by the IDB in September 1998. It was attended by senior managers from the IDB, as well as by UNDP, NGOS, governments and universities.

  f) Regional Andean Conference "Opciones para las Naciones Andinas: Entre Kioto y Buenos Aires", sponsored by UNDP, Fundación Natura and others in October 1998.

  g) Workshop on "The Kyoto Protocol: Opportunities and Challenges for the Oil and Gas Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean", on 13 October 1998, in Kingston, Jamaica. It was organised jointly by the Regional Association of Latin American and Caribbean Oil and Natural Gas Association (ARPEL) and the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ). More than 15 companies from the region as well as British Petroleum, environmental authorities, energy sector authorities.

  h) "First Parliamentary Seminar on Climate Change" took place on 10 and 11 November 1998 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was organised jointly with the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO). It was attended by representatives from the European Parliament. The main objective of this meeting was to incorporate representatives of National Parliaments of Latin America and the Caribbean into the ongoing Climate Change negotiations being conducted by the Governments of the region. (it is already reported above).

  i) Workshop "Sustainable Energy in Restructured Markets" in November 1998 in the Dominican Republic. It was sponsored by OLADE and the IDB with participants from all major utilities and electricity companies of the region.

j) Workshop "Climate Change Conservation Policy and Carbon Mitigation" in Juen 1999, it was sponsored by The Nature Conservancy with cases from UNDP. The participants came from Latin American and US non governmental organizations.

k) Workshop on CDM, sponsored by the Sao Paulo's Industry Chamber and the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development in Sao Paulo, in July 1999. It was sponsored by the Brazilian government, the Brazilian private sector and UNDP. It was attended by the industrial sector.

l) Workshop of the Ad Hoc group took place in Rio de Janeiro on 4 September 1999 to build consensus among key experts of the region and to prepare the agenda for the subsequent Quito Meeting.

m) Meeting of experts that was held in Quito on 11 and 12 October 1999, to prepare COP-5.

n) Workshop "Climate Change: opportunities and risks for the oil industry", for 80 Pemex field managers and directors was held in December 1999 in Mexico.

o) Workshop "Global Environmental Markets", was held in January 2000 in San Jose, Costa Rica. It focused in climate change with cases at the national level and at the company level. It was organised by UNDP and INCAE for more than 110 graduate students of business administration from Mexico, Central American countries, and the Andean countries.

Studies and Books

A study by Omar Masera (*"Promoción de Estrategias de Mitigación de Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero en Latinoamérica: La Experiencia de México"*). It covered the following areas: a) Analysis of existing proposals at regional level about carbon emission reduction/compensation, including a proposal with methodology bases for the evaluation of such reductions/compensations based on the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources. b) Identification of potential areas for regional co-operation and elements for shared positions in Latin American and the Caribbean. c) Production and integration of base information needed to help prepare the Mexican climate action programme in the area of natural resources.

- Two case studies have been prepared, in Costa Rica and Argentina. They analyse the linkage between energy policies and environmental management, including institutional arrangements, the effects of privatisation on the environment, legal, fiscal and economic instruments, and successful clean industry practices in co-ordination with OLADE, the IDB, and the World Bank. Four additional case studies were started in July 1999. Three studies are available:
- René Castro / Lawrence Pratt / Francisco Sancho: *Moving towards Green Petroleum in the Americas*, March 1999.
- René Castro: *The Emerging Global Market for Carbon: the Costa Rican Dilemma*, July 1999.
- Edwin Vega Araya MSc/UNDP: *Report of the Ecuador Mission: Contacts and identification of information sources before the opening up of the Global Environment Market*, July 1999.

- A book compiling studies on Climate Change and Development is been produced with Yale University.
- As already reported, a book on the conclusions of the First Workshop of the Latin American Parliament on Climate Change, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 10 and 11 November 1998 was distributed to all the Parliaments of the region. See: UNDP / UNEP/ ALDA / Global Environment Citizenship / *Latin American Parliament: The Fight against Climate Change.*

Policies and Projects

UNDP supports the countries of the region in designing sustainable energy policies as well as developing methodologies to evaluate the potential for carbon sinks in the region and the opportunities for compensation and reduction through the rational use of renewable natural resources. UNDP is supporting governments of the region and public oil companies in designing strategies on energy efficiency and natural resources conservation. It cooperates with the governments in the establishment of their options' menu, in developing the national capacity to identify project opportunities, formulate projects and mobilize resources. Important UNDP/GEF funded projects are ongoing (see annex) and additional projects (UNDP/GEF and others) are being formulated in Central American, the Caribbean, the Andean countries, Brazil and Mexico. UNDP is also cooperating on climate change issues and projects with development banks and the private sector (E7, WBCSD).

PAPER NO. 8: UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

I. Background Information

UNEP
United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya
Focal point: Bakary Kante, Head of Division of Environmental Policy Development and Law

II. General activity information

Only a couple of examples have been selected to illustrate the scope and approaches, similar type of activities are undertaken in the areas of adaptation and vulnerability.

Sustainable Development and Climate Change Finance

Start : February 1999
Completion : December 2000

Regional African programme with pilot studies in Gambia, Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

The programme has a focus on CDM but deliberately takes an integrated approach to the different financing sources available to countries.

Two regional seminars were convened in Nairobi in 1999 involving each approx. 25 lead regional negotiators and independent experts. All four country studies are underway and national workshops have been conducted.

The project is implemented for UNEP by the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment.

Partners in the four countries are the formal FCCC Focal points. The national teams also involve other relevant government agencies, private enterprises and NGOs.

Funding is provided by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the order of US$ 600,000 with approx. one third going for national studies (US $ 50,000 each), one third for regional meetings and the remaining being used for development of analytical approaches and tools involving regional experts and UCCEE staff and support to the national teams in the implementation of their studies.

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

The programme involves a broad range of activities covering country studies, research, awareness raising and policy development.

The main focus of the programme relates to the issues raised under "capacity building under the CDM", but there are also elements with high relevance for "institutional capacity building" and links to "public awareness" and "improved decision making"

The objectives of the programme are to:

(a) promote a better understanding within the participating countries of how climate change financing mechanisms can be used to fund sustainable development projects, and develop an initial framework for national sustainability criteria in relation to climate change projects;

(b) strengthen existing national capabilities for project development and analysis;

(c) assess the capacity building needs for undertaking the analytical activities required for preparing and implementing projects specifically for present and future climate change related financing mechanisms;

(d) share the experiences from the pilot studies with other countries in the region and facilitate regional cooperation and interaction in support of the FCCC negotiations.

IV. Lessons learned

Reports from the regional meetings have been used as "negotiation positions" and have not been published. A series of discussion papers by regional experts are available from UCCEE in the report "African Perspectives on the CDM"

Information about the programme in general is available at www.uccee.org and in UCCEE news October 1999.

I. General activity information

Economics of GHG Limitation

Start : April 1996
Completion : April 2000

Project is almost completed with final two national reports and the summary report ready for publication.

Project is global in nature and includes national studies in eight countries (Argentina, Ecuador, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Mauritius, Senegal and Vietnam). Regional workshops have been conducted for Africa, Asia, Latina America and Eastern Europe. Two sub-regional studies have been undertaken for the SADC and the Andean Pact regions.

The project has been implemented for UNEP by the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment with a large number of national and regional institutions. Project responsible in all eight countries have been the FCCC Focal point institutions but a large number of government and research institutions.

Funding provided by the GEF 3 million US$ plus an in kind contribution from the UCCEE of 250,000 US$. The project has in addition benefitted from links to other bilaterla projects, co-funding for workshops and significant in-kind contributions from national institutions.

II. Classification and effectiveness of activity

The programme involves a broad range of activities covering country studies, research, awareness raising and policy development.

The main focus of the programme relates to the issues raised under "national communications", but there are also elements with high relevance for "institutional capacity building" and links to "public awareness" and "improved decision making"

Objectives

Short-term

The project aims to assist countries and the international community with economic analysis of climate change mitigation strategies and identification of specific investment options by applying and refining a consistent methodological framework. The project will have five specific short-term objectives:

To establish a common methodological framework for calculating the cost of climate change mitigation activities at national level through testing and applying this framework in specific case studies.

To establish an initial framework for integrated assessment of mitigation options and strategies at sub-regional level.

To obtain consistent and transparent assessments of the mitigation costs for the participating countries as a basis for national mitigation strategies and national reporting under the FCCC.

To assess the integration of the mitigation options in the national development priorities and identify factors which might hinder the implementation of identified options in the participating countries.

To establish or enhance the national capacity in the participating countries to comply with the requirements of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, specifically the capabilities of relevant institutions to fully participate in the project activities and be able to undertake future mitigation assessments.

Long-Term

To establish an internationally acceptable methodological framework for assessing national climate change mitigation strategies and provide input to the national reporting to the FCCC.

To provide input to the development of cost-effective global strategies for reducing emissions, taking into account relevant developmental and distributional aspects, within the context of the climate convention.

The project activities have included :

- establishment of a common methodological framework for calculating the cost of climate change mitigation activities at national level;

- testing and applying this framework in 8 national studies through assessments of their mitigation costs as an input to their national mitigation strategies and national communications under the UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

- establishment of an initial framework for assessment of mitigations options and strategies at the regional level through the implementation of studies for SADCC – Southern Africa Development Cooperation Conference and the Andean Pact;

- regional experience exchange workshops

- establishment and/or enhancing the national capacity in the participating countries to comply with the requirements of the UNFCCC, specifically the capabilities of relevant institutions to fully participate in the project activities and be able to undertake future mitigation assessments.

III. Lessons learned

(copied from draft GEF evaluation report)

Contribution of the Project to Building or Enhancing Capacity at the national level to undertake climate change mitigation beyond the scope of the project

"In most countries the project has contributed to enhance or to achieve a minimum critical mass of skilled human resources capable to undertake climate change mitigation analyses. Project workshops and the involvement of different national institutions in the project activities have increased their exposure to the

climate change problematique and contributed to growing awareness of the issue amongst the scientific, industrial, NGO and administrative communities. The project has also introduced new methodological approaches in some countries, such as the concept of mitigation cost curves, for example.

The integration of the climate change mitigation dimension in the national policy decision-making framework beyond the scope of the project will depend upon a variety of factors. For developing countries, the key issue remains the outcome of the UNFCCC negotiations about further commitments to the inclusion of mitigation analysis in their national communications. However, the willingness to participate in CDM proposals may well foster their interest in developing and using the mitigation analysis capacity acquired through the project, when the Kyoto protocol is ratified and its flexibility mechanisms enter into operation.

As previously mentioned, in some countries (Argentina, Estonia and Hungary) the capacity built through the project has been already used in the design of concrete policies and measures in direct or indirectly related fields (mitigation targets, energy taxes, energy efficiency).

More generally, the capacity of participating countries to undertake climate change mitigation beyond the scope of the project will depend upon the follow-up activities, as in most cases the sustainability of this analysis has not been reached yet."

Information about the programme in general is available at www.uccee.org where the more than 20 reports currently available can be downloaded in PDF format.

1. Background Information

UNEP
PO Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Focal Point: Mr. Bakary Kante, Director, Policy Development and Law Division

2. General Activity information

Climate Change Enabling Activities

Start: November 1996
Completion: December 2001

UNEP is providing technical and administrative assistance to 24 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to help them prepare initial national communications to the UNFCCC. Two countries have already submitted their communications in 1999.

3. Classification and effectiveness of activity

The main focus of the programme relates to the issues raised under "institutional capacity building" and links to "public awareness" and "improved decision making."

The objectives of the programme are to:

a) Prepare initial national communications to the UNFCCC as per the COP guidelines for non-Annex I Parties;
b) Build national capacity to collect and analyse climate change related data;
c) Document information on actions planned to mitigate climate change and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

4. Lessons Learned

Two national projects have already been externally evaluated highlighting the need for implementing follow-up activities to ensure that capacity built in the country is not frittered away.

Adaptation to Climate Change

1. Background

UNEP
PO Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya

Focal Point: Mr. Bakary Kante, Director, Policy Development and Law Division

2. General Activity Information

Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation

Start: 1995
Completion: continuing

The programme started by country case studies on climate change impacts and adaptation assessment involving four countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, Estonia and Pakistan. In 1998 it published a Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies.

Later, it initiated climate change impacts and adaptation assessments in Cuba and Bangladesh.

UNEP is currently implementing a targeted research programme to explore the potential of comparability of vulnerability between countries and communities globally. This information will help countries implement various climate change related programmes in the near future.

3. Classification and effectiveness of activity

UNEP is responsible for the impacts and response strategies component known as the World Climate Impacts and Response Strategies Programme (WCIRP), which is part of the World Climate Programme. The objective of its programme has been to study climate impact assessments and response strategies to reduce vulnerability.

In addition to climate change UNEP is also active in the field of climate variability linking that experience to building capacity in climate change arena.

4. Lessons Learnt

The UNEP Handbook is used by most of the non-Annex I countries in preparing their initial national communications and is considered a valuable tool. The handbook is available from UNEP in electronic form.

PAPER NO. 9: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

- Organization Intergovernmental Ocenographic Commission
- Name
- Title/Division GOOS Project Office
- Address 1, rue Miollis
- Telephone + 33 (0)145-684042
- Fax + 33 (0)145-685810
- E-mail c.summerhayes@unesco.org
- Web site http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/

II. General activity information (please provide the following information on each activity listed)

- Title or name of activity: Training course in sea-level measurements and data analysis
- Duration
  - Starting date 1985
  - Concluding date
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion
- Venue of activity (countries in which activity is conducted): Varying
- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local): Global
- Implementing agency or agencies: IOC and varying national agencies and universities
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners)
- Funding:
  - Total amount $ 25,000
    - * Financial
    - * In-kind (please provide monetary value)
  - Source/s of funding: IOC regular program and extrabudgetary funds
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Training
- Subject area: Sea-level measurements and data analysis
- Objectives of activity: To assure the continued acquisition of high quality sea level measurements from the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) station network
- Outcome and effectiveness: Trained personnel who are familiar with measuring methodology, standards and GLOSS data requirements.
- Target beneficiaries (e.g. who (institutions, organizations, individuals) will be better equipped to fulfil the objectives above): individuals responsible for sea-level measurements

IV. Lessons learned

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

- Organization Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- Name
- Title/Division GOOS Project Office
- Address 1, rue Miollis
- Telephone + 33 (0)145-684042
- Fax + 33 (0)145-685810
- E-mail c.summerhayes@unesco.org
- Web site http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/

II. General activity information (please provide the following information on each activity listed)

- Title or name of activity: Training Course on NEAR-GOOS Data Management
- Duration
  - Starting date 1997
  - Concluding date
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion
- Venue of activity (countries in which activity is conducted): Varying
- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local): Regional
- Implementing agency or agencies: IOC and varying national agencies and universities
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners)
- Funding:
  - Total amount $ 20,000
    - * Financial
    - * In-kind (please provide monetary value)
  - Source/s of funding: IOC regular program and extrabudgetary funds
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Training
- Subject area: Acquisition, processing, compilation and exchange of oceanographic data
- Objectives of activity: To allow participants to become acquainted with concepts of NEAR-GOOS and its function in the Western Pacific region, and acquisition, processing, compilation and exchange of oceanographic data in accordance with principles used within the framework of the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) programme.

- Outcome and effectiveness: Trained personnel who are familiar with present day oceanographic data management.
- Target beneficiaries (e.g. who (institutions, organizations, individuals) will be better equipped to fulfil the objectives above): individuals responsible for oceanographic data management

IV. Lessons learned

PAPER NO. 10: UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Information on ongoing capacity-building activities

I. Background information

Organization:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Name:	P. Pembleton Kyoto Protocol Branch
Address:	UNIDO, P.O Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone:	(0043-1) 260 26-3705
Fax:	(0043-1) 21346 3705
E-mail:	ppembleton@unido.org
Web site:	www.unido.org/doc/310797.htmls

II. General activity information

Title:	Developing National Capacity to Implement Industrial Clean Development Mechanism Projects in a Selected Number of Countries in Africa
Duration:	3 Months Starting date: October 1999 Concluding date: December 2000 Present status: Activities completed
Venue of activity:	Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Scale of activity:	Regional
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Partners:	National

Project team

Environmental Protection Agency
ACCRA - GHANA
Triple 'E' Systems Associates Ltd.
LAGOS - NIGERIA

Kenya Industrial Research & Development Institute (KIRDI)
NAIROBI - KENYA

Southern Centre for Energy and Environment
HARARE - ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe Tariff Commission
HARARE - ZIMBABWE

Direction Environment
DAKAR - SENEGAL

Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering (CEEEZ)
LUSAKA - ZAMBIA

Funding:

Total:	US$ 150,500 (Financial)
Source of funding:	UNIDO RB fund
Budget for national experts:	US$ 104,150 (69.2%)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity:

Type of activity conducted:

- Research, country studies and awareness raising

Subject area

2. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

- Establishment of institutional linkages required for implementation of the clean development mechanism (CDM);
- Project identification, formulation and design;

3. Human resource development

- Workshops;
- Networking and coordination at national and regional levels;

4. Technology transfer

- Analysis of constraints to the transfer of technology (non-Annex I and Annex I parties);

8. Coordination and cooperation

- Coordination programmes at the national and regional levels;
- Involvement and consultation;
- Linking and learning;

9. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

- Awareness and knowledge.

Objectives of activity

- The development objective is to assist African countries that are potential hosts for industrial projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to build up their methodological, technical, process and institutional capacity to enable them to benefit from the Mechanism.

Immediate Objective

- To start the preparation of capacity building projects to enable industrial CDM projects.

Outcome

- 6 national case studies; 1 background study on legal aspect of CDM; 1 background study on industry and the CDM; 1 framework for capacity-building projects to benefit industrial CDM activities.

Target beneficiaries

- Project activities carried out with energy and/or industrial technology service providers, the UNFCCC focal point and those that have already been active on climate change. The ultimate beneficiaries of the project were selected industrial sectors in each country, as well as industrial support organizations (*inter alia* the Ministry of Industry or its equivalent and related administrative branches, sectoral associations, industrial extension services, technology R&D and advisory services, investment services and academia).

IV. Lessons Learned

- Industry interests are not sufficiently considered in national work programmes on Climate Change;

- Real technology needs, at industry micro-level, are not reviewed when making submissions;

- Detailed reports are available from http://www.unido.org/doc/330828.htmls.

Information on ongoing capacity-building activities

I. Background information

Organization:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Name:	M. Ploutakhina Kyoto Protocol Branch
Address:	UNIDO, P.O Box 300, A-1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone:	(0043-1) 260 26-5051
Fax:	(0043-1) 260-26-6803
E-mail:	mploutakhina@unido.org
Web site:	www.unido.org/doc/f330858.htmls

II. General activity information

Title:	Guideline Options to Support Decision-Making on Baseline Setting and Additionality Assessment for Industrial (Phase I)
Duration:	2 Months
Starting date:	October 1999
Concluding date:	November 1999
Present status:	Phase I activities completed
Venue of activity:	UNIDO/Vienna
Scale of activity:	Global
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO

Funding:

Total:	US$ 25,000 (Financial)
Source of funding:	UNIDO RB fund
Budget for national experts:	NA

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity:

Type of activity conducted:

- Research

Subject area

2. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

- Development of a conceptual framework for guidelines options for industrial project baselines assessment;
- Identification of criteria for assessing additionality of proposed project activities;
- Development of a quantitative procedure for ranking baseline
- Upgrading of computer tools for analysis of specific technology and project options to incorporate baseline assessment capabilities;
- Development of training modules for capacity building workshops for baseline assessment

8. Coordination and cooperation

- Cooperation has been sought by publishing the draft study on the UNIDO web site and by soliciting comments and suggestions from counterpart international organizations, research institutions and independent experts

9. Capacity-building under the clean development mechanism

- Developing material that can serve as a foundation for capacity-building for baseline and additionality assessment for CDM projects

Objectives of activity

- The development objective is to assist developing countries that are potential hosts for industrial projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to build up their methodological capacity to enable them to play a leading role in the project identification and development under the CDM.

Immediate Objective

- To provide a foundation for the development of a tool/manual which support the analysis of data and information for setting GHG baselines for industrial projects.

Outcome

- A study providing a conceptual framework, criteria and suggestions for quantitative ranking of baseline options.

- Two prototype spreadsheets representing possible configurations of industrial sector CDM projects

IV. Lessons Learned

- General guidelines options and technical standards for project-type baselines need to be established;

- A quantitative procedure is necessary for determining the most likely of possible baseline options;

- Further elaboration of additionality criteria for ranking project activities is needed;

- Detailed reports are available from http://www.unido.org/doc/ f330858.htmls.

PAPER NO. 11: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRADING AND RESERCH (UNITAR)

CC:Train
Capacity Building Activities

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

Organization: CC:Train (UNITAR Climate Change Training Programme)
Name: Dr. Luis Paz
Title: Programme Coordinator
Address: 11-13 Chemin des Anemones (B-510)
Telephone: +41 22 917 8166
Fax: +41 22 917 8047
E-mail: luis.paz@unitar.org
Website: www.unitar.org/cctrain

II. General activity information

Title or name of activity:
"Certificate Training Course on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment"

Duration: Starting date: 1998
Concluding date: on-going
Present status of activity: currently launching fourth round (June-October 2000)

Venue of activity: Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea (currently expanding to other regions)

Scale of activity: Regional

Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR, IGCI (International Global Change Institute)

Partners: International: UNDP, GEF
Regional: SPREP, University of the South Pacific, IGCI

Funding: Total amount - $337,200
Financial - $ 230,900
In-kind - $ 106,300
Source/s of funding – Government of New Zealand, UNDP/GEF
Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) – 61%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activity conducted: Training, Country study, Data collection and analysis, Policy development

Subject area: Decision 10 Annex numbers
1. Institutional capacity-building; 3. Human resource development; 5. National communications; 6. Adaptation; 8. Coordination and cooperation; 9. Improved decision making

Objectives of activity:
Ultimate Develop a regional pool of expertise that is capable of carrying out detailed V&A assessments on an annual basis. Also develop the skills in formulating climate change policy and implementing them through the appropriate local, regional, and national channels. The programme aims to build institutional links for enhanced cooperation.
Immediate: to enable participants to conduct V&A assessments that fulfill their country's commitments to the UNFCCC.

Outcome and effectiveness:
The primary output of the course is an initial draft of the V&A assessment.

Target beneficiaries: Country participants, National climate change teams, National ministries of various sectors involved in V&A, CC:Train's partner institutions, Stakeholders in participating countries

IV. Lessons learned

- Cooperation between implementing agencies and other partners must be improved. As the course has further developed and been transferred from the University of Waikato to the University of the South Pacific, contact has diminished between UNITAR and the universities. This results in a less than optimum partnership, as information has moved slowly between institutions. There is less efficiency in marketing the programme, improving course content and structure, maintaining the high profile of all institutions and the programme, etc.
- CC:Train/UNITAR should strive to address the changing needs of countries through an expanded range of certificate courses with partner institutions. The V&A course has shown that countries are interested in capacity building activities which promote long-term human resource development, in addition to the short term programmes (workshops) that fulfill finite objectives. In efforts to expand long-term capacity building, CC:Train is working with the University of Mexico, the Asian Institute of Technology, the University of Zimbabwe, the University of Cape Town, and others to jointly launch new climate changes courses.
- Participants have commented on how to improve the course, primarily through restructuring the three different modules. For example, analysis of the data (Module III) could be conducted in home countries in case additional data is needed. The benefits of

this change need to be weighed against decreasing contact between trainers and participants during the module.

- National projects should be implemented and directed by national teams and the so-called "implementing agencies" should facilitate the implementation by the national teams. This means that in providing services like training, technical support, project management, country teams should be consulted and actions must be taken to meet their concerns and needs.
- The Certificate Training course on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment at the University of South Pacific, is an effective example of how experts from developing countries can learn effectively from each other. It also shows the role of international organizations on how to facilitate project mechanisms that enable this exchange of capacity building services among developing countries and ensures that the state of the art is available to developing country experts and institutions.

II. General activity information

Title or name of activity:

"Regional Support Programme – Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)"

Duration: Starting date: July 1997
Concluding date: June 2000
Present status of activity: on-going technical support to countries, national communications have been submitted, and certificate course is currently launching its fourth round (June-October 2000)

Venue of activity: Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea. In development with Caribbean and Indian Ocean island countries.

Scale of activity: Regional

Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR, SPREP

Partners: International: UNDP, GEF,
Regional: SPREP, University of the South Pacific, IGCI at the University of Waikato
National: National climate change teams

Funding: Total amount - $549,450
Financial – $534,450
In kind – $15,000
Source/s of funding – UNDP/GEF, BUWAL, Government of New Zealand
Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) – 70%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activity conducted: Training, Country study, Data collection/analysis, Raise awareness, and Develop policy

Subject area: Decision 10 Annex numbers
1. Institutional capacity building; 3. Human resource development; 4. Technology transfer (identification of appropriate technologies and appropriate technology information needs); 5. National communications; 6. Adaptation; 7. Public awareness; 8. Coordination and cooperation; 9. Improved decision-making

Objectives of activity:
Ultimate: Develop a pool of expertise in the Pacific Islands that is capable of carrying out detailed analyses on climate change issues on an annual basis. Also develop the skills in formulating action plans and implementing policies through the appropriate local, regional, and national channels. The programme aims to build institutional links for enhanced cooperation.
Immediate: Enable Pacific Island countries to meet their reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.
Outcome and effectiveness:
Build an expert national team that will produce:

- Five national GHG inventories
- Nine national mitigation assessments
- Six vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Nine implementation plans based on broad national and regional consultation
- Ten politically-endorsed National Communications to the UNFCCC

Target beneficiaries: Governments of the ten Pacific Island countries, and also the Caribbean and Indian Ocean countries; Regional organizations and institutions; Private sector stakeholders, NGOs, and local island residents; Relevant programmes and projects including USCSP, UNDP, and GEF;

IV. Lessons learned

- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment is considered to be the most important component of PICCAP activities. Therefore, it is crucial to develop climate change scenarios with as much local data as possible. Pacific Island countries are particularly at risk to climate change, so expedience in developing capacity building programmes should be emphasized.
- PICCAP members' needs have evolved over the course of this three-year programme, and new areas should now be focused upon; this includes raising public awareness, conducting mitigation analyses, and updating V&A assessments. These areas are suggested as possible activities beyond PICCAP Phase I.
- The knowledge gained from this programme may be constructively applied to the Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions. These three areas may then be linked for information sharing among a Small Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme.

(Please see also the lessons learned for the Certificate course on V&A assessment, which was developed as a programme under PICCAP)

II. General activity information

Title or name of activity:
"Policy Development Workshops to support the Implementation of the Convention on Climate Change"
(Workshops: National Communication to non-Annex I Parties, Climate Change and the UNFCCC: Challenges and Opportunities, Understanding the Kyoto Protocol: Challenges and Opportunities, National Implementation Strategies)

Duration: Starting date: 1996
Concluding date: on-going
Present status of activity: varies by country

Venue of activity: non-Annex I Parties

Scale of activity: Global

Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR

Partners: International: UNDP, GEF, UNFCCC;
Regional: FFLA, ENDA, SPREP, Manila Observatory
National: National climate change teams

Funding: Total amount - $ 841,803
Financial - $ 831,803
In kind - $10,000
Source/s of funding - UNDP/GEF, BUWAL, GEIC, UNEP/IUC
Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) – 70%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

Type of activity conducted: Training, Country study, Policy development, and Raising awareness

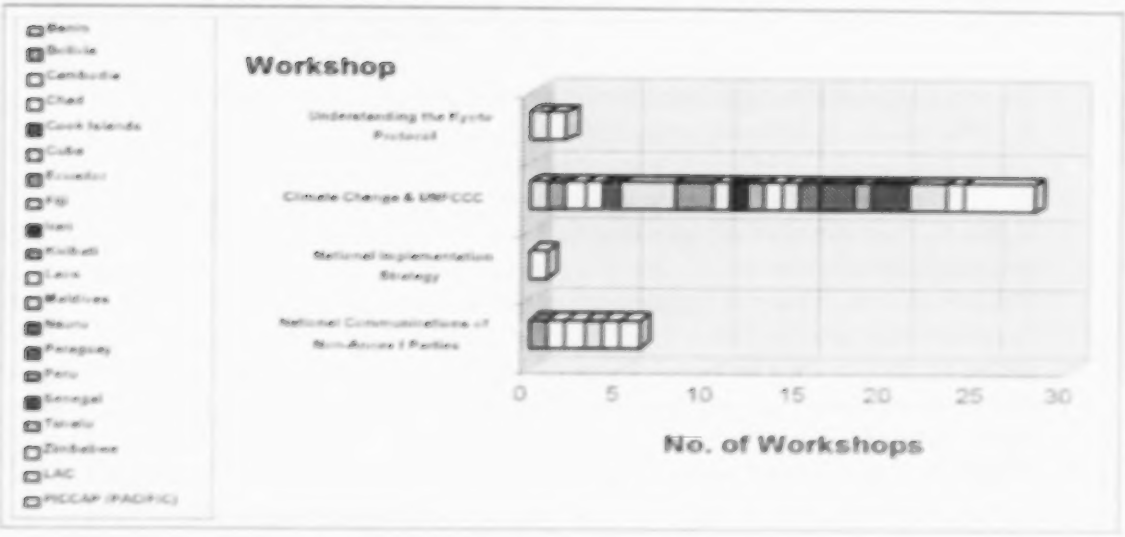
Subject area: Decision 10 Annex numbers
1. Institutional capacity-building; 3. Human resource development; 5. National communications; 6. Adaptation; 7. Public awareness; 8. Coordination and cooperation; and 9. Improved decision-making

Objectives of activity
Ultimate: Support Non-annex I Parties to submit its Initial National Communication
Immediate: First, to raise awareness on climate change challenges and opportunities to policy and

decision makers, NGO's, Universities and social society. Second, to increase cooperation and networking between non-Annex I Parties

Outcome and effectiveness:

- Support a deeper understanding of the Climate Change Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the challenges and opportunities for directing a national strategy
- Removes the barriers to completing policy-oriented studies that provide substantive basis for the National Implementation Strategy and the National Communication.
- Helps build up a national team to carry out the countries' commitments to the Climate Change Convention
- Builds a network of regional partners that involve institutions and organizations coming from non-Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties.
- Develops national expertise in non-Annex I Parties
- Produces climate change training materials that can be distributed broadly through the website, network of regional partners, international/regional or national events and country teams. Other programmes to provide training, to raise awareness and to educate a local audience use these materials.
- Produced 37 policy development workshops worldwide where trainers from non-Annex I Parties conduct the workshops in their own or other regions (Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean).



Policy Development Workshops	No. of Workshop
National Communications of Non-Annex I Parties	6
National Implementation Strategy	1
Climate Change & UNFCCC: Challenges and Opportunities	28
Understanding the Kyoto Protocol: Challenges and Opportunities	2

Target beneficiaries: Country team members; Ministries (Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Waste) and others related to climate change issues; Regional Institutions and Universities; NGO's and native independent consultants; and CC:Train's partner institutions.

IV. Lessons learned

- The production of high quality training materials has been achieved through the participation of regional partners and national experts who ensure that training reflects current understanding, best practices, and regional and national requirements. It is a continuous updating process.
- The contributions of regional partners have been critical to the implementation of the country studies. Not only have they ensured the existence of adequately trained personnel, but also their provision of ongoing technical and policy-oriented assistance has ensured that unforeseen problems can be addressed as they arise.
- The network that is established has brought synergies for participating countries in each region and has improved information sharing, increasing benefits well beyond those which could be achieved through individual effort.
- The use of new methodologies & technology (website/internet, CD-Rom, etc.), and the translation of the materials to other languages, ensures that the collective expertise developed by CC:Train at international, regional and national levels continues to be available to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments to the UNFCCC. This also facilitates information sharing, expanding the geographical scope of capacity building, and is more cost-efficient.
- The recognition of the importance of consultative meetings to support the development and introduction of National Implementation Strategies.
- Equal attention should be given, particularly in areas like climate change, to policy development at the local and national levels. In our experience working with Member States, we continuously have seen that the bottleneck is in policy development, rather than the technical areas.
- National projects should be implemented and directed by national teams and the so-called "implementing agencies" should facilitate the implementation by the national teams. This means that in providing services like training, technical support, project management, country teams should be consulted and actions must be taken to meet their concerns and needs.
- Experts from developing countries can learn effectively from each other and international organizations continue to have a significant role. They facilitate project mechanisms which enable this exchange of capacity building services among developing countries and ensure that the state of the art is available to developing country experts and institutions.

II. General activity information

Title or name of activity:

"Technical Workshops to support the Implementation of the Convention on Climate Change" (Workshops: National Greenhouse Gases Inventory, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment, Mitigation Analysis)

Duration: Starting date: 1997
Concluding date: on-going
Present status of activity in terms of it's completion: varies by country

Venue of activity: non-Annex I Parties

Scale of activity: Global

Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR

Partners: International: UNDP, GEF, UNFCCC,
Regional: FFLA, ENDA, SPREP, Manila Observatory
National: National climate change teams

Funding: Total amount - $ 907,831
Financial - $ 897,831
In kind - $10,000
Source/s of funding - UNDP/GEF, BUWAL, GEIC, UNEP/IUC
Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) - 70%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

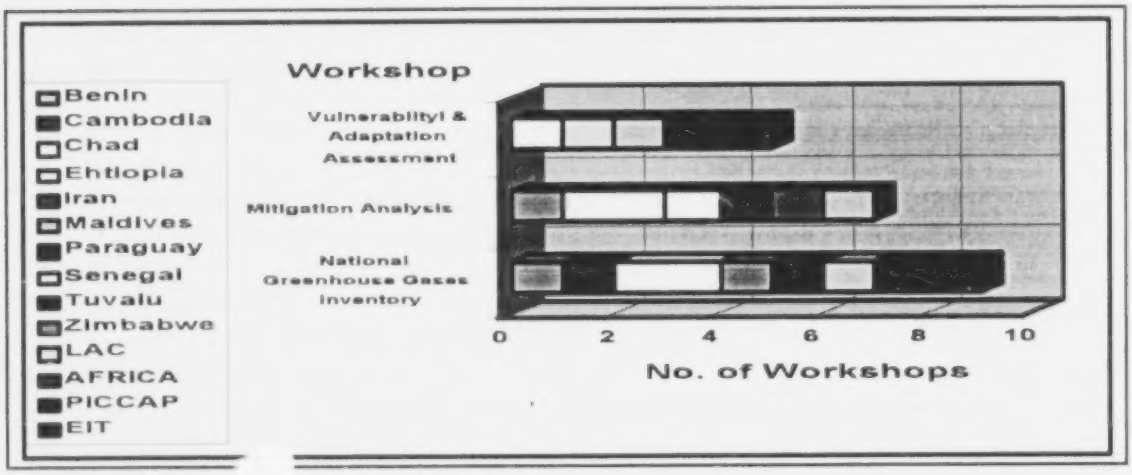
Type of activity conducted: Training, Country study, Policy development, Raise awareness, and Analysis of data

Subject area: Decision 10 Annex numbers
1. Institutional capacity-building; 3. Human resource development; 4. Technology transfer (identification of appropriate technologies and appropriate technology information needs); 5. National communications; 6. Adaptation; 7. Public awareness; 8. Coordination and cooperation; and 9. Improved decision-making

Objectives of activity:
Ultimate: Support non-Annex I Parties to submit its Initial National Communication
Immediate: First, to enable non-Annex I Parties compile their national GHG inventories, mitigation analyses, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Second, to increase cooperation and networking between non-Annex I Parties

Outcome and effectiveness:

- Builds up an expert national team that will produce the following: a national inventory, a mitigation analysis, a vulnerability and adaptation assessment (using cutting-edge software and assessment methods)
- Helps countries gain access to GEF funds for financing their mitigation options that may include technology transfer, more cost efficient productive processes, etc.
- Builds a network of regional partners that involve institutions and organizations coming from non-Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties.
- Develops national expertise in non-Annex I Parties
- Produces climate change training materials that can be distributed broadly through the website, network of regional partners, international/regional or national events, and country teams
- Training and workshop materials that are used by other programmes to provide training and to raise awareness and educate a local audience.
- Produced 21 technical workshops worldwide where trainers from non-Annex I Parties are used to conduct the workshops in their own or other regions (Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean).



Technical Workshops	No. of Workshops
National Greenhouse Gases Inventory	9
Mitigation Analysis	7
Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment	5

Target beneficiaries: Country team members; Ministries (Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Industry, Waste) and others related to climate change issues; Regional Institutions and Universities; NGO's and native independent consultants; and CC:Train's partner institutions.

IV. Lessons learned

- The production of high quality training materials has been achieved through the participation of regional partners and national experts that ensure that the training reflect

the current understanding, best practices and regional and national requirements. It is a continuous updating process.

- The contributions of regional partners have been critical to the implementation of the country studies. Not only have they ensured the existence of adequately trained personnel, but also their provision of ongoing technical and policy-oriented assistance has ensured that unforeseen problems can be addressed as they arise.
- The network that is established has brought synergies for participating countries in each region and has improved their sharing of information and other resources, increasing benefits beyond those which could be achieved through individual effort.
- The use of new methodologies & technology (website/internet, CD-Rom, etc.), and the translation of the materials to other languages, ensures that the collective expertise developed by CC:Train at the international, regional and national levels continues to be available to assist developing countries in fulfilling their commitments to the UNFCCC. This also facilitates information sharing, expanding the geographical scope of capacity building, and is more cost-efficient.
- National projects should be implemented and directed by national teams and the so-called "implementing agencies" should facilitate the implementation by the national teams. This means that in providing services like training, technical support, project management, country teams should be consulted and actions should be taken to meet their concerns and needs.
- Experts from developing countries can learn effectively from each other and international organizations continue to have a significant role. They facilitate project mechanisms which enable this exchange of capacity building services among developing countries and ensure that the state of the art is available to developing country experts and institutions.

Annex 2

Information from intergovernmental organizations on ongoing capacity-building activities

Recommended format

SUGGESTED INFORMATION

I. Background information (please indicate contact)

- Organization: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), New York
- Address: 1 United Nations Plaza, Suite DC1-603, New York, NY 10017
- Telephone: 212-963-9196
- Fax: 212-963-9686/0995
- E-mail: unitar@un.org
- Web site: www.unitar.org/ny

II. General activity information:

Activity I:

Project Title: G77 Workshops on Building Negotiating Capacity

Duration of Phase I: 6 months [January-June 2000]

Project site: New York

Project Execution: UNITAR in cooperation with international partners, Consensus Building Institute (CBI), Cambridge, MA, USA and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, MA, USA

Brief Description:

Objective: The objective of this programme is to support the Group of 77 coalition in building negotiation capacity – internally and with respect to other negotiation partners – in order to promote the formulation and implementation of global treaties for the benefit of the entire international community.

The Need: The G77 coalition is composed of a diverse set of countries that must wrestle with a range of international environmental problems, including sustainable energy, biodiversity, climate change, desertification, overfishing, deforestation, and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). Every time cross-cutting concerns about trade, technology "sharing" or additionality of financial transfers arise, negotiations stall, both internally and with respect to the developed nations

UNITAR and CBI have therefore conceived of a three year programme consisting of a range of activities and workshops. The programme will begin with an initial six-month phase I which includes the preparations for and implementation of two initial workshops.

1. Agenda Setting: The annual changes in the G77 leadership and the large size and diversity of the group can undermine the development of long-term strategic planning abilities. The programme therefore proposes to accomplish the following in its first segment (November 1999 – March 2000):

An ***issue assessment;*** an ***agenda setting workshop;*** the first one to be held on 17 to 19 March 2000 for key current and incoming leaders of the G77; a ***summary report*** prepared by the facilitators; and a ***briefing*** at UN Headquarters for the full G77 Membership.

2. **Capacity Building**: The G77 members are hampered in their negotiations by inadequate access to information and the lack of opportunity to consult among themselves on priorities and strategies that will best meet their diverse interests. The programme proposes a series of capacity building initiatives to focus special attention on priority areas, the first of which could address the issues surrounding climate change/energy efficiency. The programme would include in its second segment (April – June 2000):
An ***issue assessment;*** an ***annotated summary*** of current research and technical resources; a ***one day negotiation and consensus building skills workshop*** (optional) in May 2000; a ***two day workshop*** for experts and G77 representatives in May 2000; a ***summary report***; and a ***briefing*** at UN Headquarters for the full G77 Membership.

Beneficiaries
The direct beneficiaries of the Agenda Setting Workshop will be the chair of the G77 and over 20 other countries who form the core of his/her leadership team, both from New York, Geneva and the capitals. The direct beneficiaries of the Capacity Building Workshop on climate change/sustainable energy will be 35-50 representatives of key G77 countries involved in the climate change negotiations, both from the UN delegations and from the capitals, selected by UNITAR and the Leadership Team who participate in the Agenda Setting Workshop. The indirect beneficiaries are, of course, all 134 members of the G77 coalition.

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Policy development, through consensus building; and building informed and skilled negotiation capacities
- Subject area – please indicate, using the annex to decision 10/CP.5, which subject areas are addressed in the activity: The project addresses the following subject areas:

a. ***Institutional capacity-building:*** Strengthening of national UNFCCC focal points assigned to negotiate and coordinate climate change activities
b. ***Human resource development:*** Fellowships and scholarships for training; Development of a "pool" of expertise and skills;
c. ***Coordination and cooperation:*** Coordination programmes at the individual, government, national and regional levels; Involvement and consultation
d. ***Improved decision-making:*** Research, data and information;

Activity II:
Project Title: UNITAR/World Bank Workshop Series on Environment, Energy and Economic Development
Duration: Annual 2-day workshop (since 1997)
Project site: New York
Project Execution: UNITAR in cooperation with the World Bank

Brief Description:
Objectives: The objective of the workshop is to introduce the participants to the links between economic development and the dynamics of the energy sector and environment as part of their preparation for discussions on climate change, and energy in the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and ECOSOC.

The Need: Sustainable development must balance economic concerns and management of energy resources. Some countries have been successful in doing this, while others still see protecting the environment and their energy resources, and promoting rapid economic growth as being mutually exclusive. In addition, there is growing awareness of the links between various global environmental issues (such as ozone depletion, green house gas emissions etc.) and the benefits of recognizing these links when designing national energy policies. These topics, and the opportunities for setting policies that will meet multiple objectives (environmental protection and economic growth) will also be considered in the workshop.

The Workshop: The workshop will consist of lectures, briefings and in-depth analysis of the topics under discussion. It will use case studies from developing countries to illustrate these concepts and the policy lessons that come from practical experience. The workshop will be conducted by a team of practitioners, analysts and academics from the World Bank, led by Mr. John Dixon, Head of Unit for Environment and Social Indicators at the World Bank.

Beneficiaries:
This workshop is designed for delegates of permanent missions based in New York who are members of the Second Committee dealing with economic and sustainable development issues.

Dates and Venue
The 2000 workshop will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27- 28 March.

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Policy development, through informed decision-making.
- Subject area – please indicate, using the annex to decision 10/CP.5, which subject areas are addressed in the activity: The project addresses the following subject areas:

a. ***Human resource development:*** Training at higher levels; Development of a "pool" of expertise and skills;
b. ***Improved decision-making:*** Research, data and information;

Activity III:
Project Title: UNITAR/UNU Workshop Series on Pre-COP preparation for the Framework Convention on Climate Change
Duration: Annual 2-day workshop (since 1998)
Project site: New York
Project Execution: UNITAR in cooperation with the United Nations University

Brief Description:
Objective: The objective of this workshop is to review the policy dimensions of the Climate Change debate as it relates to the agenda of the Conference of Parties.

The Workshop: The workshop will consist of lectures and analytical discussions focusing on the following questions:
a) what was the outcome of the last COP; b) What are the main issues that the next COP will address; c) What will be some of the possible concerns for developing countries; d) What are the issues concerning the Flexibility Mechanisms and particularly the Clean Development Mechanism; e) What are the business perspectives and opportunities arising from the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol; f) What will be the compliance system developed for the Kyoto Protocol and how will it be integrated with the Climate Convention; and g) What are the potential conflicts between the Kyoto Protocol and the WTO and GAT agreements?

The workshop will consist of seven modules, which will address the topics above. Interactive and participatory discussions will follow each module. The workshop will be coordinated by UNU and UNITAR. The resource persons are: Dr. Jerry Velasquez, Programme Coordinator for the UNU/Global Environment Information Center, Mr. W. Bradnee Chambers, UNU/IAS, Coordinator Environmental Governance and Multilateralism Programme as well as several well known lectures and experts on the climate change issue.

Beneficiaries:
The workshop is designed primarily for members of permanent missions in New York dealing with Second Committee, as well as those specifically dealing with the Climate Change Convention.

Dates and Venue:
The 2000 workshop will be held in November at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Policy development, through informed decision-making.
- Subject area – please indicate, using the annex to decision 10/CP.5, which subject areas are addressed in the activity: The project addresses the following subject areas:

a. ***Human resource development:*** Training at higher levels; Development of a "pool" of expertise and skills;
b. ***Improved decision-making:*** Research, data and information;

Programme of Training for the Application of International Environmental Law: Capacity Building Activities related to Climate Change

I. Background information

- Organization: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- Name: Mr. Daniel Navid
- Title/Division: Senior Programme Coordinator, UNITAR
- Address: 11-13 Chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine
- Telephone: +41 22 917 8547
- Fax: +41 22 917 80 47
- E-mail: daniel.navid@unitar.org
- Web site: http://www.unitar.org/elp/

II. General activity information

UNITAR's Training Programme for the Application of International Environmental Law consists of a set of 10 volumes for correspondence instruction covering a wide range of issues related to international environmental agreements. Course 7, "International Environmental Law: Atmosphere, Freshwater and Soil" covers international obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The course was written by one of the programme's experts, Mr. Lothar Gündling.

- Duration: the course is completed between 1 or 2 months
  - Starting date: 1998
  - Concluding date: on-going activity
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion: currently, there are 560 participants from countries around the world following the course.
- Scale of activity: global
- Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners). International: IUCN and UNEP, national: Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forest and Landscape, the Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation, Irish Aid-Department of Foreign Affairs, the French Ministry of Environment (for French version)
- Funding
  - Total amount: $152,439
  - Source/s of funding: national: Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forest and Landscape, the Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation, Irish Aid- Department of Foreign Affairs, the French Ministry of Environment (for French version)

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Training, research, implementation of measures, policy development, awareness raising.

- Subject area: Decision 10/CP.5 Annex numbers

3. Human resource development; 7. Public awareness; 8. Coordination and Cooperation; 9. Improved decision making

- Objectives of activity (and, e.g. to enable the country to compile its national greenhouse gases inventory, etc.)

Ultimate objective: improve the capacity of country Parties to implement international obligations under climate change agreements
Immediate objective: to assist countries in the understanding of the obligations under the climate change agreements and in the identification of national legal gaps or needs for the implementation of these international agreements

- Outcome and effectiveness
- Better understanding of the obligations to be fulfilled under the climate change agreements (convention and protocol)
- Training of key government officials who are in charge of taking the lead and coordinating the national implementation of the climate change agreements
- Identification of specific legal and institutional needs for the implementation of these obligations
- Establishment of a plan or strategy, making use of appropriate tools, to implement the agreements

- Target beneficiaries: government officials (from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Industry) who follow the course, NGO members, universities.

IV. Lessons learned

- Please provide a short list of lessons learned, which are relevant in possible guidance for capacity-building activities. If necessary, please include summaries of assessments, reviews, and/or evaluation, etc. which may be helpful in better understanding the lessons learned.

- Country Parties to climate change agreements recognize the need for capacity building for the implementation at a national level of international obligations.
- The need for a cross-sectorial participation is essential for the implementation of the obligations under the climate change agreements. It was recognized that the course was accessible to participants with diverse backgrounds, which facilitates the grounds for the exchange of information and coordination.
- In regards to immediate results, capacity-building activities for government officials is an urgency. However, capacity building should be carried out at university level as this represents a long-term result.
- The role of a help-desk at UNITAR offices is of extreme importance for consultation.

- The coordination of the exchange of information among countries is important for the learning of implementing tools appropriate for each country.
- In addition to the course of correspondence instruction, the direct contact with participants through workshops and round tables is also of significance (See following project).

II. General activity information

In order to complement these courses, the programme also organizes workshops for a direct contact with participants following the volumes. The programme offers a "Workshop on International Environmental Law Related to Climate Change and Atmosphere" (See attached). It is important to note that training activities on climate change is one component of the training on international environmental law project.

- Duration: five days
- Concluding date: on-going activity
- Present status of activity in terms of its completion: varies by country

- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local): global
- Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners). International: IUCN and UNEP,
- Funding
  * Financial: $25,000 (national workshop) and $50-75,000 (regional workshop)
  - Source/s of funding: UNDP, BUWAL (government of Switzerland) and bilateral donors such as Canada, Germany, Japan.
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total): 70%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted: Training, research, country study, identification of legal priorities for implementation, policy development and public education.

- Subject area - decision 10/CP.5 Annex numbers: 1- institutional capacity-building; 3- Human resource development; 7- Public awareness; 8- Coordination and cooperation; 9- Improved decision-making

- Objectives of activity

Ultimate objective: improve the capacity of country Parties to implement international obligations under climate change agreements
Immediate objective: to train government officials on the obligations to be fulfilled under the climate change agreements, identify legal needs for the implementation of this obligation and establish a network among relevant national stakeholders.

- Outcome and effectiveness
  - Better understanding of the obligations to be fulfilled under the climate change agreements (convention and protocol)
  - Training of key government officials who are in charge of taking the lead and coordinating the national implementation of the climate change agreements
  - Identification of specific legal and institutional needs for the implementation of these obligations
  - Establishment of a plan or strategy, making use of appropriate tools, to implement the agreements
  - Establishment of a national network for the coordination among relevant entities (various ministries, NGOs, universities and private sector)

- Target beneficiaries: government officials (from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Environment, Agriculture, Energy and Industry) who follow the course, NGO members, universities.

IV. Lessons learned

- Please provide a short list of lessons learned, which are relevant in possible guidance for capacity-building activities. If necessary, please include summaries of assessments, reviews, and/or evaluation, etc. which may be helpful in better understanding the lessons learned.

  - Country Parties to climate change agreements recognize the need for capacity building for the implementation at a national level of international obligations.
  - The need for a cross-sectorial participation is essential for the implementation of the obligations under the climate change agreements. It was recognized that the course was accessible to participants with diverse backgrounds, which facilitates the grounds for the exchange of information and coordination.
  - In regards to immediate results, capacity-building activities for government officials is an urgency. However, capacity building should be carried out at university level as this represents a long-term result.
  - The role of a help-desk at UNITAR offices is of extreme importance for consultation.
  - The coordination of the exchange of information among countries is important for the learning of implementing tools appropriate for each country.
  - In addition to the course of correspondence instruction, the direct contact with participants through workshops and round tables is also of significance (See following project).

Information from intergovernmental organizations on ongoing capacity-building activities

UNITAR: Environmental Information System

I. Background information

- Organization: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
- Name: Dr. Christophe Nuttall
- Title/Division: Programme Coordinator
- Address: 11 – 13 rue des Anémones CH 1211 Genève 11
- Telephone: 41.22.917.85.75.
- Fax: 41.22.917.80.47
- E-mail: christophe.nuttall@unitar.org
- Web site: www.unitar.org/sidsisei

II. General activity information

- Title or name of activity: Environmental Information System on the Internet for national and / or sub regional focal point of CCD, CBD and CCC
- Duration
  - Starting date: January 1999
  - Concluding date: December 2002
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion: Starting seminars in african regions and countries. Functioning prototype in Mali, Marroco, Benin and Senegal
- Venue of activity: Mali, Marroco, Benin, Senegal, Uganda, Tunisia, Burkina Faso …
- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local): regional, sub regional and national
- Implementing agency or agencies: UNITAR
- Partners (please list and indicate if they are international, regional, national or local partners):
  - ➢ Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel: Regional Africa
  - ➢ Comité Inter Etat Parmanent de Lutte contre la sécehresse au Sahel (CILSS) West Africa
  - ➢ Inter Governemental Authorithy for Development (IGAD) East Africa
  - ➢ Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA) North Africa

- Funding
  - Total amount: 3 millions
    - * Financial: 2,5 millions
    - * In-kind: 0,5 million
  - Source/s of funding: France, Germany, ITU, UNSO/UNDP
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) 25 %, 10 %

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activity conducted
  - Training in New Information and Communication Technologies,
  - Implementation of measures: chapters 8 and 40 of Agenda 21, articles 16 and 18 of CCD, articles 17 and 18 of CBD, articles 5 and 12 of CCC
  - awareness raising,
- Objectives of activity : to develop an information services using the Internet allowing all CCC stake holders, at national, sub regional and national levels, to share and access to information in who is doing what with which results in the field of environment in general CCC in particular.
- Outcome : it will facilitate the collection, the production, the diffusion of national inventories and will help the work of national teams which can produce a national inventory on an annual basis, it will remove barriers between different involved stake holders for the transfer of technology, etc.) and effectiveness
- Target beneficiaries (e.g. who (institutions, organizations, individuals) will be better equipped to fulfil the objectives above)

IV. Lessons learned

- An institutional and a technical implementation training methodology have been successfully developed and tested
- 4 national systems have been implemented as pilot projects
- A network of web sites have been implemented in an harmonious way at national level
- A CD ROM have been produced
- A training guideline has been developed

PAPER NO. 12: UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (UNU)

I. Background information

- Organization - United Nations University
- Name - German T. Velasquez
- Title/Division - Programme Coordinator - UNU/GEIC
- Address - 53-70 Jingumae 5-Chome Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0001 JAPAN
- Telephone - +81-3-5467-1301
- Fax - +81-3-3407-8164
- E-mail - velasquezj@hq.unu.edu or jerry@geic.or.jp
- Web site - http://www.unu.edu/

II. General activity information

(1)

- Title or name of activity
  UNU Geothermal Training Programme <http://www.os.is/unugtp/>
- Duration
  - Starting date - April, yearly
  - Concluding date - October, yearly
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion - ongoing since 1979
- Venue of activity - Orkustofnun, Iceland
- Scale of activity - global
- Implementing agency or agencies - National Energy Authority, Iceland
- Partners - UNDP, the IAEA, and EFTA /EU (Brussels)
- Funding
  - Total amount
    - Financial- 6.3 million USD for 1979 to 1999 (600,000 USD in 1999)
    - In-kind (1 million USD from 1979 to 1999 approx.)
  - Source/s of funding - Donation from Government of Iceland, UNDP, IAEA, EFTA/EU
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) - N/A

(2)

- Title or name of activity
  ENHANCE - Environmental Negotiations HANds-on Capacity-building Exercise
  <http://www.ias.unu.edu/>
- Duration - one week intensive training
  - Starting date - varies
  - Concluding date - varies
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion - ongoing
- Venue of activity - Brazil, Malaysia
- Scale of activity - global and regional
- Implementing agency or agencies - United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS)

- Partners - ASEAN, Malaysian Government
- Funding
  - Total amount
    * Financial- 200,000 yearly since 1998
    * In-kind - 100,000 yearly
  - Source/s of funding - UNU/IAS core funds, ASEAN
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts - 30 percent

(3)

- Title or name of activity

UNU/UNITAR Delegates and Diplomats Training Programme
<http://www.unu.edu/ona/Public%20Fora/UNITAR/unitar_index.htm>

- Duration - yearly before FCCC COPs
  - Starting date - before UNFCCC COPs (dates vary)
  - Concluding date - 2 days intensive training
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion - yearly activity since 1998
- Venue of activity - New York, USA
- Scale of activity - global (targets UN delegates)
- Implementing agency or agencies - United Nations University (UNU), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- Partners
- Funding
  - Total amount
    * Financial (60,000 per biennium)
    * In-kind (20,000)
  - Source/s of funding - UNU core funds, UNU and UNITAR staff time
  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total) - 50 percent

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

(1)

- Type of activity conducted
  * Training, research, country study
- Subject area – Technology transfer (alternative energy)
- Objectives of activity - To assist developing countries with significant geothermal potential to build up or strengthen groups of specialists that cover most aspects of geothermal exploration and development. This is done by offering six months specialized courses for professionals who have minimum of one year's practical experience in geothermal work in their home countries.
- Outcome - trained national energy policy makers and technicians
- Target beneficiaries - national energy institutions

(2)

- Type of activity conducted

* Training, country study, implementation of measures, policy development, awareness raising.

- Subject area – Development of a "pool" of expertise and skills
- Objectives of activity - The ENHANCE initiative is aimed at equipping developing country negotiators with the necessary knowledge and skills to enable effective and meaningful participation in multilateral environmental negotiations. The core focus is capacity building on pre-negotiation issues facing environmental policy actors, such as relevant mid-level ministerial staff and diplomats.
- Outcome - effective negotiating skills by delegates
- Target beneficiaries - FCCC developing country negotiators and other country delegates

(3)

- Type of activity conducted
  * Training, policy development, awareness raising
- Subject area – Development of a "pool" of expertise and skills
- Objectives of activity - To review the policy dimensions of the Climate Change debate as it relates to the agenda of the forthcoming COP. The training consists of lectures and analytical discussions. Resource persons speak from their direct analysis of current events, and on-going research in the area. Some information on existing capacity building programmes offered by UNU and UNITAR are also provided. This training is designed mainly for those members of permanent missions in New York dealing with the Second Committee, as well as those specifically dealing with the Climate Change Convention.
- Outcome - more aware country delegates before COPs
- Target beneficiaries - UN delegates, particularly from the second committee

IV. Lessons learned

(1)

There is a steady flow of requests from all over the world for training at the UNU Programme, and only a portion of the requests can be met. In view of this, it is planned to continue with the six months specialized research and training as the main activity of the Programme. We intend, however, to start shortly enrolling a few outstanding former UNU Fellows for a M.Sc. Programme in geothermal science and engineering in cooperation with the University of Iceland. Many of our trainees have already completed their M. Sc. or Ph.D. degrees when they come to Iceland, but several excellent students who have only B. Sc. degrees have made requests to come again to Iceland for a higher academic degree. Their six months studies in Iceland would form a part of their graduate programme.

(2)

There is a need to expand the programme in order to cover other regional areas.

PAPER NO. 13: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

I. Background information

Organization	World Health Organization
Name	Dr Roberto Bertollini
Title	Director
Name	Dr Bettina Menne
Title	Associate Professional Officer
Division	WHO-European Centre for Environment and Health-Rome Division
Address	Via Francesco Crispi, 10, 00187 Rome
Telephone	+39 06 4877546
E-mail	rbe@who.it; bme@who.it
Web site	URL: http://www.who.it/London_conference/climate_change.htm

Name	Dr Carlos Corvalan
Title	SDE/PHE
Division	WHO
Address	20, Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27
Telephone	+41 22 7914208
E-mail	corvalanc@who.ch

Title or name of activity	***Worskshops on*** ***a."The early health effects of climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion in Europe (I) "*** ***b."The early health effects of climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion in Europe (II) "***
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	Each workshop was of the duration of 2-3 days (a) 21/23 May 1998 (b) 15/17 October 1998
Venue of activity	Rome, Italy
Scale of activity	European Region
Implementing agency or agencies	WHO
Partners	FAO, EEA, UNEP, WMO, UNECE, EU
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide	40,000 USD

monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	MOE Switzerland, Italy 90%
Type of activity conducted	***Policy development***
Subject area	5. Vulnerability assessment 3. Networking 8. Co-ordination and co-operation
Objectives of activity	(a) To assess the early health impacts of climate change on human health (b) To identify recommendations for Ministries of Health and Environment on "the health effects of climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion "
Outcome	• London Declaration recommendations (WHO/EUR/ICP/EHCO 02 02 05/18 Rev.5) • Policy document (WHO/EUR/ICP/EHCO/ 02 02 05/15) • 1st workshop report • Assessment of the health effects of climate change and stratospheric ozone depletion in Europe, in print
Target beneficiaries	European Region
Lessons learned	

Title or name of activity	*Implementation of the London Declaration: Climate change 1st workshop*
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	1st workshop:26/28 May 2000
Venue of activity	Rome
Scale of activity	Regional
Implementing agency or agencies	WHO
Partners	FAO/WMO/UNEP/EEA/UNECE
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	40,000 MOE Italy, MOE Swiss 90%
Type of activity conducted	3 Networking and co-ordination
Subject area	Human health and climate change
Objectives of activity	To implement the London Declaration recommendations
Outcome	• Network • Task forces on: a. Monitoring, b. National health impact assessment, c. adaptation
Target beneficiaries	European Countries
Lessons learned	Ongoing process not yet evaluated

Title or name of activity	*National health impact assessment: Phase I: Guidelines on how to assess the health impacts of climate change*
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	1 year
Venue of activity	
Scale of activity	Global
Implementing agency or agencies	WHO in collaboration with Health Canada
Partners	All interested international organizations
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	25,000 USD MOH Canada, more funds needed 70%
Type of activity conducted	Methodological guidelines
Subject area	Could be a helpful tool for national communications
Objectives of activity	To develop national climate health impact assessments
Outcome	Guidelines, that could be included into the reporting guidelines
Target beneficiaries	Parties to the UNFCCC
Lessons learned	Not yet initiated

Title or name of activity	*Monitoring the health effects of climate change on human health*
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	4 years (I phase) November 1999 In due course
Venue of activity	
Scale of activity	European Region
Implementing agency or agencies	WHO
Partners	No-limits/FAO/TOPC- others to be identified
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	68,000 for 2000/2001; additional funds to be identified No-limit EC project; MOE Italy
Type of activity conducted	Technical report, Guidelines
Subject area	6. adaptation
Objectives of activity	To guide European Countries on how to monitor the health effects of climate change
Outcome	• Conceptual document • Task force on monitoring • 1st monitoring report expected at the end of 2002
Target beneficiaries	European Ministries of Health and Environment, others to be identified
Lessons learned	Project still going on, underlining the need of integrated assessment frameworks

Title or name of activity	*Small Island workshop*
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	24/25 July and 26/28 July 2000 in Fiji
Venue of activity	Nadi, Fiji
Scale of activity	Small island States
Implementing agency or agencies	WHO/UNEP/WMO
Partners	
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	60,000 95%
Type of activity conducted	
Subject area	3 and 4
Objectives of activity	• Inform health scientists, practitioners, and officials of the impacts of climate variability (e.g. ENSO), and long-term climate change in the Pacific islands region. • Integrate health-relevant sectors (e.g., water resources, agriculture and fisheries) • Introduce strategies in coastal zone management as they relate to sewage disposal and other health issues. • Foster joint interdisciplinary research projects among local participants, as well as developed/developing nation scientist partnerships.
Outcome	• Recommendations
Target beneficiaries	Environmental and Health experts
Lessons learned	

Title or name of activity	*Show case projects on Early Heat Warning Systems*
Duration - Starting date - Concluding date - Present status of activity in terms of its completion	
Venue of activity	Shanghai, Rome
Scale of activity	Shanghai, Rome
Implementing agency or agencies	University of Delaware, Local Health Authorities, WMO/UNEP/WHO
Partners	
Funding - Total amount * Financial * In-kind (please provide monetary value) - Source/s of funding - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total)	Around 80,000USD for Shanghai plus implementation costs and around 50,000 USD for Rome 20,000 USD/WHO contribution for 2 fellows from the Shanghai Health Bureau to be trained in US.
Type of activity conducted	Training
Subject area	3
Objectives of activity	To develop an early warning system To train a local to be able to use the synoptic models for climate health warnings
Outcome	Heat warning system
Target beneficiaries	Shanghai/Rome population; one person trained
Lessons learned	

PAPER NO. 14: WORLD METEOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

I. CLIMATE AFFAIRS PROJECT

The Wold Meteorological Organization is developing with partner organizations, including the, United Nations University and UNEP, the notion of a curriculum devoted to Climate Affairs. The purpose of a Climate Affairs project is to foster capacity building by enabling students and educators alike to understand the relationships among climate, ecosystems and human activities. Such a programme would encompass following areas:

- *Climate Science* (climate change, climate variability and extreme meteorological events)
- *Climate Impacts* (on societies and ecosystems)
- *Climate Policy, Politics and Law* (national and international)
- *Climate Ethics* (e.g. intergenerational equity, discounting the future, environmental justice).

The primary objectives of the proposed Climate Affairs project are:

1. Build human and institutional capacity in developing countries to understand and deal with climate and climate-related issues.
2. Educate and train key personnel from selected institutions (universities, colleges, and education and training centres) in developing countries in setting up and conducting a Climate Affairs Programme (e.g. 'educating the educators?);
3. Improve society's ability to identify and respond to impacts of climate change by improving the level of awareness, early warning and preparedness in developing countries against anomalous climate and climate-related extremes (floods, droughts, frosts, fires and disease).

These can be achieved by increasing the knowledge and skills of policy formulators and decision-makers in using climate related information and forecasts on a range of time scales.

II. SOUTHWEST PACIFIC REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHOP ON IMPROVING GLOBAL CLIMATE OBSERVING SYSTEMS

Duration:

Start: 14 August 2000
End: 15 August 2000
Present status: Organization of workshop currently in progress; post-workshop follow-up activities are planned

Venue: Kingdom of Tonga, Nuku'alofa, Southwest Pacific
Scale of activity: Regional
Implementing agency: GCOS

Partners: South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (regional) and World Meteorological Organization Regional Association V (regional)
Funding:

Total: approximately US$100,000
Financial: $80K
In-kind: $20K

Sources: World Meteorological Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, potentially other sources
Budget for experts: about US$30,000

Type of activity: assessment of observing system needs, preparation of proposal
Subject area: Research and systematic observation (not included in annex)
Objectives:

Immediate: to assess deficiencies and needs for climate observing systems in the region, as invited to do by the COP in decision 5/CP.5
Ultimate: Preparation of a proposal for improving regional observing systems that can be funded by GEF and/or other multilateral funding institutions

Outcome: the activity has not yet taken place, but the immediate outcome is planned to be a draft proposal for support to improve observing systems for climate.

Target Beneficiaries: national meteorological services in the 22 small island countries of the South Pacific; atmospheric, oceanographic, and terrestrial observing systems

Lessons Learned
Not applicable (yet)

III. WMO EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME - FELLOWSHIPS

- Duration: variable (from one month to one or two years)
- Venue of activities: countries with training and educational centres in meteorology or operational hydrology
- Scale of activity: global/regional
- Implementing agency: WMO
- Partners: (mainly national)
- Funding: WMO Regular Budget 2000-2001
  Short-term fellowships 897 KCHF
  Long-term fellowships 1,100 KCHF

  Sources of funding: WMO Regular Budget, plus Trust Funds, Voluntary Cooperation Programme, UNDP

  Budget for national/regional experts: none

IV WMO TRAINING EVENTS

- Duration: available but mainly one to two weeks
- Venue of activities: mainly developing countries
- Scale of activity: global/regional
  Implementing agency: WMO
- Partners: national, regional and sometimes global
- Funding: Budget 2000-2001 (about 2 million CHF)

Source of funding: WMO Regular Budget

Budget for national/regional experts: 90%

V TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA I (Africa)**

Country/Region:	Eastern Africa
Project indicator/No.:	USAID/DMCN FIT
Project title:	Regional Climate Forecasting for the Greater Horn of Africa.
Source of funding:	USAID
Project cost:	US$ 1'100'000
Project duration:	Two years (2000-2001)
Overall objectives:	To enhance the capacity of the Drought monitoring Centre, Nairobi to provide reliable and more accurate weather and climate forecasts and advisories in particular, advance warnings of droughts, floods and other adverse weather conditions in Eastern Africa.
Outputs:	Seasonal weather forecasts and other climate applications products, internet connectivity, trained manpower, etc.
Implementation status and main achievements:	Project implementation just started.
Expert/Consultant services:	Project Coordinator and consultants (8 m/m).
Training:	Workshops, on the job training and attachment to other climate centres.
Equipment:	PCs, workstations, fax machines & modems.
Planned activities in future:	Climate Outlook Fora, training workshops, on the job training, internet connectivity, etc.
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	V. A. Simango, Programme Manager, Eastern and Southern Africa, simango_v@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or	Prof. L. Ogallo, Project Coordinator, Drought Monitoring Centre,

financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Nairobi, E-mail address: laban ogallo@meteo.go.ke

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO region: **RA I (Africa)**

Country/Region:	Eastern and Southern Africa
Project indicator/No.:	IDF Grant to SATCC
Project title:	Development of a Regional Strategy for Enhanced Meteorological Applications in Southern Africa.
Source of funding:	World Bank
Project cost:	US$ 473,000
Project duration:	Two years (1999-2001)
Overall objectives:	To assist the SADC countries develop a strategy for enhanced meteorological applications in Southern Africa.
Outputs:	A regional strategy document, trained personnel, internet connectivity, climate outlook forums & small scale pilot projects.
Implementation status and main achievements:	3 regional climate outlook forums (SARCOF) held, on the job training of regional experts ongoing at the Harare Drought Monitoring centre, preparation of a regional strategy document in progress.
Expert/Consultant services:	Consultants in internet connectivity and preparation of a strategy document.
Training:	workshops and on the job training.
Equipment:	PCs for internet connectivity.
Planned activities in future:	Finalization of strategy document, establishment of internet connectivity and completion of pilot projects.
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	V. A. Simango, Programme Manager, Eastern and Southern Africa, simango_v@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Dr B. Nyenzi, Project Coordinator, Drought Monitoring Centre, Harare, E-mail:dmcgen@dmc.co.zw

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA I (Africa)**

Country/Region:	Eastern and Southern Africa
Project indicator/No.:	SADC Project No.AAA.6.02
Project title:	SADC Drought Monitoring Centre

Source of funding:	Belgian Trust Funds
Project cost:	US$ 2,250,000
Project duration:	4 Years (1998-2002)
Overall objectives:	Contribute to the reduction of negative impacts of drought and other adverse weather conditions upon agricultural production and to the rational management of the natural resources in the SADC region
Outputs:	An operational Drought Monitoring Center established in Harare to provide early warnings and advisories on the occurrence of drought and other adverse weather conditions in the region, and to provide specialized training.
Implementation status and main achievements:	Early warning products and advisories are being issued regularly to the countries in the region. Training of personnel from SADC NMHSs is being conducted regularly by the DMC through workshops, seminars and on-the-job training.
Expert/Consultant services:	3 experts in climatology, agrometeorology & synoptic meteorology (144 m/m), consultants (8 mm)
Training:	Six fellowships (96 m/m), Group training and on the job training.
Equipment:	A workstation, PCs, vehicles.
Planned activities in future:	
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	V. A. Simango, Programme Manager, Eastern and Southern Africa, simango_v@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Dr B. Nyenzi, Project Coordinator, Drought Monitoring Centre, Harare, E-mail:dmcgen@dmc.co.zw

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA I (Africa)**

Region:	Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger
Project indicator/No.:	SHL/FIT/ITA/CNA
Project title:	"Support of Early Warning Systems for National Meteorological Services of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger"
Source of funding:	Trust Fund Italian Government
Project cost:	598,500 $ US
Project duration:	2 years (1999-2000)
Overall objectives:	Technical assistance for the transfer of forecasting models for the risk prone areas (ZAR) and the Integrated system for monitoring and forecasting (S.I.S.P.) of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and the operational strengthening of the agrometeorological sector of their

	National Meteorological Services.
Outputs:	Support of the GTP activities during 1999 rainy season, two consultancies for the first phase of transfer of the SISP and ZAR software.
Implementation status and main achievements:	Transfer of the Z.A.R. and S.IS.P. methodologies to the NMS's of Burkina Faso and Mali and contribution to the national services participating in the GTP (National Multidisciplinary Working Groups on Crop Monitoring) in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.
Expert/Consultant services:	2 consultants in agrometeorology (20 m/m) for missions at the NMS's of Mali and Burkina Faso, 2 consultancies (7,5 m/m) for software development and technical project Co-ordination
Training:	Training for representatives of each NMS at the Ce.S.I.A Institute in Florence, training in GIS and IT.
Equipment:	Equipment purchased as at February 2000: 2 laptops; printer (7), software, pluviometers (150), BLU and barometers, copymachines (2), server and PC , fax (2). To be purchased: laptop and PC's, pluviometers.
Planned activities in future:	Consultancy missions to Mali and to Burkina Faso, data collection, up-dating of the agrometeorological data during the rainy season, calibration and establishing parameter for the S.I.S.P. and Z.A.R. system and training for the technical staff.
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	Mr N. Fall, Programme Manager, Western and Central Africa Fall_N@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Direction Nationale Météorologique Mali: Mr. K. Konaré, National Project Co-ordinator, e-mail: dnm@malinet.ml DNM Burkina Faso: Mr. F. Ouattara, National Project Co-ordinator, e-mail: meteo@cenatrin.bf DNM Niger: Mr. I. Also, National Project Co-ordinator, e-mail: dmnp@internet.ne AGRHYMET Regional Centre: Mr. A.A. Diallo, Director General, e-mail: agrhymet@intnet.ne, website: http://www.agrhymet.ne Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Directorate General for Development Co-operation: website:http://www.ice.it/mae/xvi/homepage.

Country/Regional Programmes - Pipeline Projects

WMO Region: **RA I (Africa)**

Country:	Gabon
Project indicator/No.: if applicable	GAB 99/001/PNUD/OMM
Project title:	"Strengthening of the Meteorological network and of climatological, agrometeorological and environmental activities"

Potential source of funding:	UNDP and Gabon Government (82 % on a cost sharing basis)
Project cost:	US $468,625
Project duration:	2 years
Overall objectives:	Strengthening of the Meteorological network and of climatological, agrometeorological and environmental activities by the means of : Strengthening of climatological and agrometeorological observation networks; Organisation of data collection and control of data processing, training of national staff; Delivery of the relevant information to the economic sectors concerned by the improvement of agricultural production, environmental monitoring and climate change.
Project elements:	Implementation of climatological, agrometeorological and pluviometric stations to create a network, management of the observation network, re-organisation of the informatic network, training of local staff in IT and data processing, implementation of a operational database for the data processing and analysis, improvement of the meteorological, agrometeorological and climatological information outreach.
Services:	
Sub-contract:	Consultancies in climatology (1 m/m), hydrology (0,5 m/m), agrometeorology (1,5 m/m) and in IT (1 m/m).
Training:	Specialisation courses in climatology, agrometeorology and equipement maintenance
Equipment:	Equipment for 3 climatological stations, 4 agrometeorological stations, 2 vehicles and office equipment.
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	Mr N. Fall, Programme Manager, Western and Central Africa e-mail: Fall_N@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	National Meteorological Service of Gabon: Mme A. Mackosso Kelly , National project Co-ordinator UNDP, Libreville, Gabon

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA II (Asia)**

Country/Region:	Maldives
Project indicator/No.:	MDV/98/001
Project title:	Human Resources Development in Meteorology
Source of funding:	UNDP and Government Cost-Sharing
Project cost:	US $406,500

Project duration:	5 years
Overall objectives:	Building the capacity of the Department of Meteorology for improved weather forecast, data collection and processing, introduction or marine meteorology and seismology activities.
Outputs:	Better response to the needs of users as well as regional and international obligations.
Implementation:	
Expert/Consultant services:	Three consultancy missions in the fields of Human Resources Development (HRD), marine meteorology and CLICOM have been implemented.
Training:	Three LTFs in general meteorology, climatology and electronics are under implementation; Two STFs in marine meteorology application have been completed.
Equipment:	Training aids and computer software.
Planned activities in future:	Placement of fellows and recruitment of two consultants in the fields of seismology and meteorological training.
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	AD/TCO
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Mr Abdullahi Majeed, Director, Department of Meteorology Ghazee Building, Malé 20-05, Maldives Tel: (960) 323 303 Fax: (960) 320 021

Country/Regional Programmes - Pipeline Projects

WMO Region: **RA IV (North and Central America)**

Country/Region:	Caribbean and Central American countries
Project indicator/No.: if applicable	
Project title:	SIDS-Caribbean
Potential source of funding:	Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI)
Project cost:	FIM 23.952.000
Project duration:	18 months
Overall objectives:	To promote sustainable economic development and to improve planning and operational decisions in all weather-related socio-economic sectors by providing advanced meteorological and climatological services.
Project elements:	
Services:	

Sub-contract:	
Training:	
Equipment:	
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	Mr F. Villalpando, Programme Manager, North, Central America and the Caribbean, Villalpando_J@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Mrs M. Sagbom, Finnish Meteorological Institute, P.O. Box 5503, SF-00101, Helsinki 10, Finland

Country/Regional Programmes - Pipeline Projects

WMO Region: **RA IV (North and Central America)**

Country/Region:	Haiti
Project indicator/No.: if applicable	HAI/97/006
Project title:	Information météorologique et hydrologique pour le développement économique et social
Potential source of funding:	UNDP and Haiti Government
Project cost:	US$ 1,100.000
Project duration:	30 months
Overall objectives:	To ameliorate the structure of the public sector by developing the water resources services in Haiti so as to provide the necessary meteorological, hydrological and environmental information for the improvement of the social and economical development of the country.
Project elements:	
Services:	
Sub-contract:	
Training:	
Equipment:	
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	Mr F. Villalpando, Programme Manager, North, Central America and the Caribbean, Villalpando_J@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Mr Y. Chery, Permanent Representative of Haiti with WMO, Centre de Recherche et de Documentation Agricoles (CRDA), Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR), B.P. 1441 Damien, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA IV (North and Central America)**

Country/Region:	RA III and RA IV
Project indicator/No.:	ATN/SF/UE-5149-RG
Project title:	Feasibility Study of the Ibero-American Climate Project
Source of funding:	IADB SOF, US TDA, WMO, Spain, Canada, NMHSs
Project cost:	US$ 2,445,000.-
Project duration:	18 months
Overall objectives:	The feasibility study will lead to the formulation of several national projects under the framework of the project. Actions leading to future implementation of the IBCL have been initiated in several participating countries.
Outputs:	
Implementation status and main achievements:	
Expert/Consultant services:	
Training:	
Equipment:	
Planned activities in future:	
TCO Focal Point: name + e-mail address	Mr F. Villalpando, Programme Manager, North, Central America and the Caribbean Villalpando_J@gateway.wmo.ch
National counter part or financing institution: name + address, e-mail, web-sites if available	Mr L. García, Senior Specialist in Hydrology and Water Resources, Environmental Division, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), 1300 New York Avenue, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20577, USA luisga@iadb.org

Country/Regional Programmes - On-going Projects

WMO Region: **RA IV (North and Central America)**

Country/Region:	RA III and RA IV
Project indicator/No.:	ATN/JF-6579-RG
Project title:	Study on the Prediction and Amelioration of Socio-Economic impacts of El-Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in Latin America and the Caribbean
Source of funding:	IADB, NOAA, WMO, Local counterpart funding
Project cost:	US$ 1,538,000.-

Project duration:	21 months
Overall objectives:	To design and determine the feasibility of a project to establish a regional system which will produce and utilize early warning of impending danger and related social and economic consequences based on the actual predictions of ENSO and thus to ameliorate the socio-economic impacts of ENSO by improved early warning mechanisms. The feasibility will be analyzed from the technical, economical, social, environmental, legal and institutional points of view
Outputs:	
Implementation status and main achievements:	
Expert/Consultant services:	
Training:	
Equipment:	
Planned activities in future:	

PAPER NO. 15: WORLD BANK

ONGOING CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

THE WORLD BANK/DONOR SUPPORTED PROGRAM OF NATIONAL CDM/JI STRATEGY STUDIES (NSS PROGRAM)

I. Background information

- Organization: The World Bank
- Name/contact: Peter J. Kalas
- Title/Division: NSS Program Manager/ENV
- Address: 1818H Str. NW, Washington D.C. 204 33
- Telephone: (+1) 202-458 5647
- Fax: (+1) 202- 522 2130
- E-mail: pkalas@worldbank.org
- Web site: www.esd-worldbank.org/cc

II. General activity information

- Title or name of activity:
  Program of national CDM/JI Strategy Studies (NSS Program)

- Duration
  - Starting date: June 1997
  - Concluding date: ongoing
  - Present status of activity in terms of its completion: a still gradually growing program of national strategy studies; post-NSS activities to implement proposed programs conducted or under preparation in various countries

- Venue of activity (countries in which activity is conducted):

  (i) Completed studies: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Colombia

  (ii) Ongoing studies: South Africa, Bolivia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan

  (iii) Under preparation: Chile, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Thailand, Vietnam, Pacific Islands, Egypt, Ukraine, Hungary, Romania

- Scale of activity (global, regional, national, local):
  Global, national, (regional)

- Implementing agency or agencies: the World Bank

- Partners:
  Donor countries: Switzerland, Germany, Australia, Finland, Austria
  Host countries: Governmental agencies, national institutes, private sector
  UN organizations (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP), NGOs

- Funding
  - Total amount: approx. 5.65 million US$
    - Financial: approx. 5 million
    - In-kind (please provide monetary value): approx. 650,000 US$

  - Source/s of funding: special donor Trust funds, bilateral

  - Budget for national experts, regional experts (percentage of total): 50%

III. Classification and effectiveness of activity

- Type of activities conducted:
  Country study
  Strategy/Policy development
  Awareness raising
  Develop institutional framework

- Subject areas addressed in the activity (with reference to the decision 10/CP.5):

  - CB under the CDM (ad 2) incl. among others: project identification and formulation, development of baselines, data acquisition;
  - Human resource development (ad 3): development of "pool" of expertise and skill; workshops, exchange experiences among Parties, networking and coordination at national and international level;
  - Technology transfer (ad 4): identification and assessment of appropriate technologies
  - Public awareness (ad 7): workshops, presentations of relevant information/data/outcomes of the national strategy study;
  - Improved decision-making (ad 9): awareness and knowledge, research, information and data, policy/strategy related decision-making backgrounds, facilitate integration of climate change policies into development strategies;

- Objectives of activity:

to advance, deepen and broaden the national process/dialogue regarding the country's role in the international climate change cooperation, including: compilation and/or updating of national greenhouse gases inventory (i.e. volume, marginal costs, technology transfer), identification and addressing existing CDM barriers, assessment of legal, regulatory and institutional needs, developing national strategy regarding the CDM/JI, establishing a pipeline of potential CDM/JI projects and proposing the program of further activities/actions;

- Outcome:

  Comprehensive approach to country's CDM role

- Target beneficiaries:

  Governmental authorities, public and private sectors, civil societies, etc.

IV. Lessons learned

- Despite a gradually growing awareness among the NSS host countries concerning their national CDM/JI roles at the Govt. level and private industry, there is a need for further focused workshops;
- The CDM methodology remains one of the important targets for the subsequent CB programs;
- There is a growing national expertise and potential for sharing information and experiences among host countries concerning the CDM. To make a better use of this potential, donors flexibility in financing the regional networking would be helpful;
- Serious interest in several countries is observed to profoundly study and address pertinent issues concerning the forestry sinks and the land use in the CDM context;
- More effort is needed to identify institutional needs and establish necessary institutional structure to allow host countries to cope with the CDM.

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